The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7632. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

SECESSION IN THE HOUSE AGAIN.

MR. HILL, OF GEORGIA, ON THE SOUTHERN PENSIONERS OF 1812—AN ATTACK ON NEW-ENGLAND FOR THE HARTFORD CONVENTION—HILL AND COX REBUKED BY MR. HOAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—A scene occurred in the House to-day during the consideration of the bill restoring to the pension rolls those soldiers of the War of 1812 who were dropped in consequence of their participation in the rebellion, which recalled the heated debate upon the Amnesty bill, and which promised at one time to be more exciting and acrimonious than that discussion. Several speeches had been made when Ben Hill, of Georgia, obtained the floor. He spoke from Mr. Chittenden's seat, which is in the front row upon the Republican side. As soon as he commenced the usual hum of conversation upon the floor ceased, and members crowded about him, filling the area in front of the Clerk's desk. The first part of Mr. Hill's speech was temperate in tone. He said these aged men were not active participants in the rebellion. He had traveled over the State of Georgia before the rebellion commenced, opposing the madness of secession, and every one of these old soldiers whom he met in his travels joined him in opposing secession. Warming up with his subject, he asked, "Where did secession originate?" Pausing for a moment, and, facing the Republican side, he answered with emphasis, "In New-England, at the Hartford Convention. When these old soldiers were fighting for the common defense, and repulsing a foreign invader, New-England men were in convention at Hartford plotting secession." This produced sensation on the Republican side. Mr. Townsend, of New-York, who advocated the bill, cried out, "Good," and Mr. Blaine and others were on their feet trying to propound questions to Hill. Mr. Blaine occupied a seat three rows back of Hill, and, leaning forward, with his arm outstretched toward the Georgian, asked, "Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" Mr. Hill declined with a wave of his hand, saying he had but five minutes time, and amid the laugh which followed this declination the Speaker announced Hill's time had expired. Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, next obtained the floor, and made an earnest protest against Hill's allusions to secessionists. "Secession is dead and buried, and no member should harrow the feelings of the country by digging it up." Holman tried to put an end to the threatened strife of words by moving to recommit the bill, but withdrew the motion upon the appeal of Mr. Hoar, who was awarded the floor to reply to Hill. After explaining the intent and purpose of the men who composed the Hartford Convention, he referred to the beneficence of the Government in pardoning men who had for years maintained a war to destroy it, and said he was tired of hearing lectures from the Democratic side. He referred to the amnesty debate, and caused Mr. Hill to rise and explain, by quoting his resolution, introduced in the Confederate Congress, providing for the execution of Federal prisoners, and by charging him with suppressing portions of his speech upon amnesty from the *Record*. He also paid his respects to Mr. Cox, by referring to his "hyena" epithet, as applied to Mr. Blaine, and said that gentleman, since that offense against decency, had become the representative of his party and had been chosen as Speaker of the House. This caused Mr. Cox to move uneasily in his seat, and when Mr. Hoar concluded he obtained the floor. He spoke of the "hyena" expression with regret, and deprecated this reference to it as uncalled for. After denouncing the Hartford Convention, which he charged Mr. Hoar with defending, he yielded to Mr. Holman, upon whose motion the bill was recommitted to the committee which originated it. Mr. Hoar's allusion to Mr. Cox's "hyena" expression and his selection to fill the Speaker's chair temporarily annoyed that gentleman very much, and placed him in a position from which he failed to extricate himself by his reply. It is said that the question Mr. Blaine wanted to ask Hill was whether the old soldiers had remained as true to the Union as he [Mr. Hill] had? Mr. Hill was greatly worried by the allusion to his forgotten resolution, offered in the Confederate Senate, and he repeated in a melancholy way, the same old piteous explanation. There was great uneasiness on the Democratic side during the debate, which Mr. Hill had again turned in a very unpleasant direction. They deprecate such discussion, and try to charge the responsibility upon Republicans; but it cannot be done. The old secession feeling is not dead. Among the interesting features of the day was a strong, earnest speech from Martin J. Townsend and the maiden speech of Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who has the reputation of being the finest orator in the South. He made a good impression, and is a far more pleasant speaker than Lamar.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION AS MODIFIED BY THE SENATE—THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—OFFICERS OF BOTH ARMIES WHO WERE PRESENT NOW IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate finished the West Point appropriation bill to-day, adopting all the amendments to the House bill proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The bill as it came from the House appropriated $259,231, and the Senate amendments increase it to $305,945, a difference of $46,714. The amount of the bill last year was about three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. There has been some dissatisfaction among the Democrats in the House at the action of their party friends in the Senate, some of whom have not seconded the efforts at reduction aimed at in this bill as it passed the House. The most trifling amendments made by the Senate committee were agreed to, sometimes by the aid of Democratic votes. For instance, in the item for contingent expenses of the commandant, such as wine, &c., for guests, the House allowed $200; the Senate increased the amount to $1,000 by a vote of 21 to 18, four Democrats voting for the increase.

Col. Bachelder, who was engaged by the Engineers' Department to illustrate six phases of the battle of Gettysburg on the Government maps representing that battle-field, and to locate the position of the troops thereon, has completed his work, and was on the floor of the House to-day verifying his work, bringing the parties who served together on opposite sides, and who are now serving together in Congress, to look over his work. There are now in the House several officers who opposed each other in that memorable battle, the most notable being Gen. R. S. Williams, of Michigan, and Gen. Terry, of Virginia, Gen. Forney, of Alabama, then commander of the Tenth Alabama, and Col. Maginnes, then of the First Minnesota, and now the delegate from Montana.

Senator Morton relieved the monotony of a very dull day in the Senate by a personal explanation in reference to an Associated Press statement of Lyon's testimony connecting him with the Emma Mine scandal, and charging that he had been offered $20,000 by Ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, for his influence in securing the removal of Judge McKean, of Utah. He denied, with a good deal of warmth that he was ever in any way connected with the Emma Mine or with the removal of Judge McKean, and declared the story to be a fabrication out of whole cloth. He said that in 1871, while going home, Mr. Stewart, then a Senator, said to him that he wanted to engage him as associate counsel in some mining cases, and would give him a large fee. He told Mr. Stewart that he would take the matter under advisement, and perhaps would enter the cases, but after thinking the matter over he made up his mind that his political influence was desired rather than his legal services; and when Senator Stewart telegraphed him to come to Salt Lake he declined to go, and had never had any connection with the cases or the Emma Mine directly or indirectly. He said that upon reading the story he went before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and denied the truth of it, and that Mr. Joseph E. Lyon, the principal witness in the Emma mine scandal yesterday, who was with ex-Senator Stewart, when he made the offer, had confirmed this statement of the case. Mr. Morton made his statement with a good deal of feeling. No notice of the story seemed necessary from him, for the testimony as first given showed conclusively that he had not accepted the offer. Mr. Morton has never been charged with being influenced in any matter by money, and no one has ever intimated that he could be so influenced.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-night heard Dr. Linderman, Director of Mint, and Mr. Jewell, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in relation to the deficiency appropriation for printing greenback and fractional currency. Dr. Linderman was heard in reference to the practicability of issuing silver coins instead of fractional currency. Secretary Bristow will appear before the committee to-morrow in reference to this matter, when the action of the committee will be formally determined. The committee favor the issue of silver coin, and probably no appropriation will be made for the further printing of fractional currency. It was agreed to-night to appropriate $160,000 for the printing of greenback currency. This deficiency will probably be reported to the House to-morrow.

Now that Mr. McCartee has retired from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing he is beginning to be the subject of attack from various sources where more courage would have been exhibited if the attacks had been earlier made. There are a good many points relative to the printing of Government securities that are legitimate subjects of discussion, but that the attacks upon Mr. McCartee are of a personal nature, and have some personal motive, is plain enough from their being based on false statements. The most serious charge is that by collusion between him and interested parties $5,000,000 have been wasted on the sizing process, which is pronounced worthless. The fact is that the entire expenditures for this process have been $220,000 for material, and $141,000 for labor. A very able scientific commission, last year appointed, to determine definitely as to the usefulness of sizing has not yet made its report.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—TWO REPORTS TO BE MADE BY THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Democratic Caucus Committee have failed to unite upon a finance measure to be recommended to the caucus. The meeting last night was continued beyond midnight, and is reported to have been as inharmonious in spirit as it was barren in results. A majority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, McDonald, and Merrimon, of the Senate, and Payne, Morrison, Barnum and, Gibson of the House, insisted upon recommending the Payne bill to the caucus, agreeing to some modifications which they would propose in case the general proposition was accepted. The minority, consisting of Messrs. Bright, Holman, Sheakley, Southard, and Walker, would agree to nothing except the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act. Finding it impossible to harmonize, the committee separated with the understanding that each division should report its own proposition to a meeting of the caucus to be called for Thursday night next, and further meetings of the committee would be a useless waste of time.

The majority of the committee met this evening to arrange their report and prepare for the battle which will be fought in caucus on Thursday night. The minority will meet to-morrow for the same purpose.

ORGANIZATION OF SMALL BANKS.

THE GROUNDS FOR THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S ADVERSE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate Finance Committee, in reporting adversely on Mr. Ingalls' bill, which proposes to allow national banks to be organized with a capital as small as $50,000 in any place, regardless of its population, cite a letter from the Controller of the Currency, which contains the following passage:

"The object of the proposed amendment would seem to be to authorize the organization of banks in cities and villages containing a greater population than 6,000 inhabitants, which are now supposed to be excluded from these privileges of the National Bank act, (namely those authorizing the organization of banks with as small a capital as $50,000 in places the population of which does not exceed 6,000.) I find from the census returns of 1870 that the State of Ohio had at that time 20 cities and villages exceeding 6,000 inhabitants, and that Indiana had 12, Illinois 18, Michigan 10, Wisconsin 7, Iowa 8, Missouri 4, Minnesota 3, Kansas 3, and Nebraska 2. In all of these cities, with the single exception of Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland, there are at the present time national banking associations, having in each instance a capital exceeding $100,000. In most of these cities and villages two or more national banks exist under the provisions of the present act. It follows, therefore, that national banks may be organized in all the cities and villages of the Western States with the exception of those enumerated with a capital of $50,000, and it will be found upon an examination of the last annual report of this office that many banks having a capital of $100,000 and upward have been organized in villages having a population of much less than 6,000. Experience has shown that in almost every instance where two or more banks have been organized in small towns, with a capital of $50,000, they have been so organized for the purpose of providing positions for stockholders or friends of stockholders of the several organizations, and in numerous instances, after such organizations have been perfected, applications have been made to this office for the consolidation of two or more of them into one with a large capital, in order to save expenses; and it rarely happens that applications are made for the organization of banks of a less capital than $100,000 in any of the larger towns of the country. The organization of numerous small institutions in the large cities has a tendency to weaken those already organized, and so to divide the business as to make them all more or less unprofitable to the shareholders. Very few applications are on file in this office for the organization of banks, which cannot be organized under the existing law." Controller Knox concludes, therefore, that the passage of Mr. Ingalls' proposed amendment would be injurious rather than beneficial to the national banking system.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

SENATOR MORTON BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—CONTINUATION OF MR. LYON'S TESTIMONY—HOW THE MINE WAS MADE TO APPEAR A PAYING ONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The testimony of Lyon concerning the sale of the Emma Mine has disclosed some new facts of much interest pertaining to the inside history, and the letters he has introduced tend to show that the mine was "worked out," and was known to be so by its owners when they placed the stock on the English market. This is an important fact which has never been settled, nor can it be said to be settled by Lyon's testimony. The purpose of the investigation is to discover whether Gen. Schenck knew the mine was worthless when he lent his name to the company. This question Mr. Lyon's testimony throws no light upon. Whether Gen. Schenck should not, on account of his imprudence, if that is all, have been recalled from his mission, is another question still, with which the House has no more right to meddle than any free American citizen. The inference from all the evidence is that Gen. Schenck was as badly bitten as anybody who engaged in the transaction, and that he invested in the beginning with as much eagerness as people all over the country have since bought stock in the "Big Bonanza." The courts have the Emma Mine controversy in charge, but the various parties are trying to use this investigation to help them secure testimony. How wide a range the inquiry will take is uncertain, but so much has already been admitted as testimony that the parties affected will have to be heard.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed the investigation of the Emma Mine speculation. Senator Morton appeared, and, having been sworn at his own request, said he had seen in the report of the testimony allusion to himself, and he therefore wished to state that some five or six years ago, in 1871, on his way home after the adjournment of Congress, Senator Stewart came to him and spoke about a lawsuit then pending in the Court of Utah. Mr. Stewart said perhaps the parties might wish to employ him as counsel, and brought in a gentleman whom he presumed to be Mr. Lyon, the witness now present. Mr. Stewart informed him if he should engage in the case he would receive a large fee, if successful. Senator Morton thought the offer was for desired professional service, and of such character as he could accept. Mr. Stewart wanted to meet Mr. Morton at Salt Lake City, and Mr. Morton informed him he would meet him there if Mr. Stewart would notify him as to time. Afterward, from what Mr. Stewart said, he wanted Mr. Morton to assist in having Judge McKean removed rather than to render professional services. Mr. Morton saw in a Salt Lake paper a statement that he and others had united in a request for the removal of Judge McKean, but Mr. Morton said he had nothing whatever to do with that subject.

Mr. Lyon, in response to a question by Mr. Morton, said that he did not meet Mr. Morton at Salt Lake City, and that Mr. Morton never had any connection with the matter under consideration. Mr. Morton remarked that he had refused to go to Salt Lake by invitation of Mr. Stewart, or to have anything to do with the subject. Mr. Lyon then resumed his testimony from yesterday, saying, among other things, that Gen. Schenck received 300 shares in addition to the 500 previously owned by him, which sold for £23 a share, or £3 premium; after the quality of the mine had been magnified, Prof. Silliman was at Salt Lake City, with Williams, an English Director of the Emma Mine Company. Stewart left the session of the Senate in the winter of 1872, and soon thereafter the famous telegram, signed by Silliman, Williams, and Huzzey, was sent to London, representing that large beds of ore had been discovered at the Emma Mine. This was considered very remarkable. The telegram was made public on the morning of the 6th of April, 1872. The new discoveries were represented as 8,000 tons, worth $2,000 a ton, or $16,000,000. The witness related that in a conversation between Park and himself, Park said it was hard for Gen. Schenck to live on $17,000 a year; he had to buy dresses for members of his family which cost $700 apiece to go to Queen Victoria's drawing-room, and the dress could be worn only once; Park did not blame Gen. Schenck for wanting to make money; at another time Park said he was going to have a little game with the General, who was a good poker player. The witness testified that Albert Grant, the promoter of the Emma Mine speculation in England, informed him that he gave Senator Stewart 2,000 shares of the stock to become a Director himself and to assist in getting Mr. Schenck's name on the board. Park informed the witness that Fisher, of Vermont, an intimate friend of his, owed Gen. Schenck £3,000 sterling for services rendered in a land grant, which, perhaps, was disposed of in Holland; Park wanted Schenck to give Fisher an opportunity to make something, and Schenck afterward said he found Fisher a very valuable man; Fisher wrote articles for the London *Mining Journal*, paying very large prices for their publication, and they were extravagant in praise of the richness of the Emma Mine, and of a most extraordinary character as to misrepresentation; on June 4, 1872, the Emma Mine literally caved in or collapsed, and has not been since repaired.

When Stewart was asked how they could satisfy the English stockholders for the non-production of ore, he replied that was easily managed. They could say that the snows of Utah were so deep as to prevent hauling, but they could make up for lost time during the Summer. Park wrote to Anderson, connected with the company, on the 24th of July, 1872, after his return from Salt Lake City, that while he expected to see in the Emma Mine large beds of ore, the sight of them went far above his expectations. There was no report concerning the vast products of the mine but what fell far short of the truth. On such false representations the stock, as a consequence, advanced.

The committee met in the afternoon and decided to continue the investigation. They have summoned ex-Senator Stewart, who is now in California, and F. W. Park, who is in South America. The committee will examine in a day or two the testimony of Gen. Schenck, taken in England, concerning his Emma Mine connection. The investigation will be thorough, and a full opportunity will be given to Gen. Schenck and his friends to be heard on the subject.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $68,452 50; legal-tender notes, new issue, $30,236,985; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $243,954,919; legal-tender notes, series of 1874, $59,916,148; legal-tender notes, series of 1875, $36,935,340; one year notes of 1863, $63,685; two-year notes of 1863, $19,650; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $26,000; compound interest notes, $343,060; fractional currency, first issue, $4,297,613 11; fractional currency, second issue, $3,119,204 59; third issue, $3,086,525 62; fourth issues, first series, $4,925,412 13; fourth issue, second series, $1,299,365 90; fourth issue, third series, $3,065,307 90; fifth issue, $25,326,703 32; total, $416,584,371 97.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $172,905 78; for the month, $8,253,238 25; for the fiscal year to date, $75,269,388 05. The receipts from Customs to-day were $661,393 17; for the fiscal year to date, $99,811,680 04.

The bill introduced by Senator Cockrell to-day granting a charter to the New-York and Mazatlan Air Line Railroad, Telegraph and Immigration Company, proposes to incorporate Joseph E. Johnston, James E. Longstreet, William H. Smith, William C. Wickham, William Gaylord and others, under the above style, with a capital of $50,000,000 and the authority to construct a railroad and telegraph line from New-York to Fort McIntosh on the Rio Grande, via Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, Selma, New-Orleans, and Houston, together with branches from Charlotte, N. C., to Norfolk, and from Loredo to Austin, Texas. The bill proposes to grant a right of way 200 feet wide, and also in the States of Alabama and Mississippi every alternate section of public land within ten miles of the projected line.

Gen. Babcock has declined the compliment of the serenade tendered him by numerous citizens of the District of Columbia.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE FUGITIVE CARLISTS IN FRANCE—DON CARLOS TO RESIDE IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE OR ENGLAND—THE LATE SEAT OF WAR—REJOICING IN CUBA.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Don Carlos, accompanied by Conte Caserta, left Mauleon at 7 o'clock yesterday evening for Pau. It is reported that he intends going to England.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—When Don Carlos arrived at Pau the Prefect informed him that he could not allow him to reside, even for a short time, in his department. He added that the French Government would permit him to sojourn temporarily in some town in the north of France, and suggested among others Dieppe and Boulogne. The Prefect placed a special train with a saloon carriage at the disposal of Don Carlos to take him, with his family and suite if he desired to be accompanied by them, to the frontier or to a place of residence in the north. The accumulation of Carlist refugees near Pau has obliged the local authorities to make special arrangements to convey them to the interior of France for internment. The flight of Don Carlos has thrown the Carlist population of Navarre into complete stupefaction. The submissions are so numerous that it is impossible to calculate them. The Alfonsists returning to their homes in Navarre find them entirely devastated. The railroads and telegraphs are being rapidly repaired. The Alfonsist troops are pursuing the remnants of the Navarrese battalions. Gen. Moriones occupies all the passes at Puerto Velate. The Madrid journals energetically insist that the Government must now remove all causes of discontent which might lead to a renewal of the war.

HAVANA, Feb. 29.—The city is rejoicing over the news of the end of the Carlist war. The streets are decorated.

PROCLAMATION OF ALFONSO—REJOICING IN THE SOUTH—50,000 SOLDIERS TO GO TO CUBA.

LONDON, March 1.—A telegram from Cadiz to the *Times* says a proclamation has been published there declaring that the King, his brave Army, and the Government, with the patriotic co-operation of all parties, have put an end to the curse of civil war. Alfonso and part of the Army will make a triumphal entry into Madrid at the end of the present week. There is great rejoicing in Seville, Cadiz, and the entire South. The streets of Cadiz are illuminated every night, and processions with bands of music are parading. Business is suspended and there is a general holiday. Fifty thousand soldiers will go to Cuba to quell the insurrection.

SCENES ON THE BORDER.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times* Paris dispatch says:

"Letters received here give curious accounts of the spectacle presented on the Spanish frontier. Whole bands of Carlists enter France at St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, and ask to be *interned*. Some refugees arrive utterly destitute; others bring horses and mules, which sell for a mere trifle, as hundreds of animals have been thus sold within a few days. The battalions of Navarre, Glava, and Guipuzcoa have disbanded. Some of the men have asked for amnesty; others have entered France, generally at St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, whence they are sent into the interior in various directions at the expense of the French authorities. The officers accompanying Don Carlos seem to be well supplied with money and arms. Carlos himself does not appear to be depressed; he betrays neither despair nor thirst for revenge."

GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

SEIZING PARTY OF SPANISH COAST GUARDS MADE PRISONERS BY A BRITISH MERCHANTMAN AND CARRIED TO GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 29.—Yesterday a vessel of the Spanish coast guard seized an English trading vessel five miles from here. The merchantman's crew succeeded in regaining possession of their ship and brought her into Gibraltar with the prize crew from the Guarda Costa as prisoners.

THE FRESHETS IN EUROPE.

DESTRUCTION ALONG THE DANUBE AND ELBE—THOUSANDS LEFT HOMELESS—FURTHER DAMAGE APPREHENDED—THE SEINE RISING.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says the accounts of the devastation from the inundations in Hungary are heartrending. A hundred manufactories and fifty other buildings at New Pesth have been undermined and have fallen. It is feared that when the waters retire a vast number of houses in Buda, and other places along the Danube, will fall. Twelve thousand out of the 18,000 inhabitants of Althofen are homeless.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—Reports received here state that the rise in the rivers in the northern part of Germany continues, and that the rain-storms still prevail without cessation. Many of the towns and villages along the banks of the Elbe are inundated. The destruction of property is widespread, and great suffering exists in the flooded districts.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The waters of the Seine are rising, and the plains near Paris are already inundated.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

HERZEGOVINIAN LEADERS TO REJECT THE REFORMS—BOSNIANS REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE AMNESTY—DISTURBANCES IN SERVIA.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Vienna special to the *Standard* has the following details of the progress of the insurrection in the northern provinces of Turkey: The Herzegovinian chiefs have telegraphed to the Bosnian leaders that they will reject the reforms recently proffered by Turkey so long as the peoples are not consulted. They wish to act in concert with the Bosnians. In North Bosnia the amnesty decree has been published, but the inhabitants refuse to accept it.

Sanguinary affrays occurred at Kragujevatz and Semendria, in Servia, during the communal elections. The fomenters of the disturbances are hoisting the revolutionary flag.

PROPOSED UNION OF HERZEGOVINA WITH MONTENEGRO—THE MOHAMMEDANS AND CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, March 1.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says the agent of the Russian society for aid to the sick and wounded Herzegovinians is, with the approval of the insurgents, framing a memorial for presentation to the six powers. The paper recommends the union of the insurgent districts with Montenegro under a system of perfect autonomy, but subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, as the only acceptable solution of the difficulty. The Mussulmans of Bosnia particularly oppose the Porte's proposal that Christians and Mohammedans be equally represented in the executive committees, and demand that they have a two-thirds majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COTTON SWINDLING OPERATIONS RUMORED IN LIVERPOOL—SHARP PRACTICE BY ABSCONDING BROKERS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—It is rumored that some scandals in connection with the Liverpool cotton trade will shortly be made public. There have been two or three failures of brokers recently, and in the case of one of the bankrupt firms it is alleged some very questionable transactions were brought to light. They are reported to have bought cotton freely for their own account, giving spinners' names as purchasers. There are other serious allegations against them, and the two partners are believed to have decamped.

An exciting Parliamentary election was held at Horsham, Sussex, to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Hurst for bribery. Mr. Brown, the Liberal candidate, was returned, defeating Sir Hardinge S. Giffard, the Solicitor General, by 54 majority.

ITALY.

FORGERY OF THE KING'S NAME TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE BY A NOBLEMAN.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Rome says considerable excitement has been caused by the discovery that bills of exchange for $40,000 have been negotiated under the pretense that they were drawn for the accommodation of the King of Italy. The fraud was accomplished by the forgery of Victor Emmanuel's name to a kind of guarantee that he would be responsible for the bills. The bills, which were for $20,000 each, were discounted with the Banco Populare of Bologna. The sole perpetrator is the Marquis Mantegazza, of Milan, and he has made a full confession. It appears that having obtained access to the King's private apartments, the Marquis on coming thence informed a royal Aid de Camp that he had been instructed to raise money for the King. He produced a written guarantee bearing Emmanuel's forged signature, and then said it was necessary to have the signature attested. The Aid de Camp having seen Mantegazza come direct from the King's apartment, gave the required attestation. It is rumored that other forged bills are in circulation. Several were found at the residence of the Marquis bearing the royal signature.

MARINE DISASTERS.

EFFECTS OF HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA—VESSELS DAMAGED BY COLLISION.

ST. MICHAELS, Azores, Feb. 19.—The British brig Contest, Capt. Le Galle, from Bull River, S. C., Jan. 21, for Great Britain, has arrived here leaky and with bulwarks broken. She will repair and proceed.

CADIZ, Feb. 21.—The surveyors have recommended that the brig S. E. Kennedy, Capt. Peterson, which recently arrived here in distress from New-York, discharge cargo for further examination.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—The Norwegian bark Sagatun, Capt. Fredrickson, from this port, for Boston, has been severely damaged by a collision.

FLUSHING, Feb. 28.—The American bark Addie McAdam, Capt. Curtis, from Antwerp, for a Cuban port, and the British bark Maggie Chapman, Capt. Dernier, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, came into collision here to-day. The former was beached, and has not yet been floated. Both vessels were considerably damaged.

DUBLIN, Feb. 29.—The British ship Maria Stoneman, Capt. Blauvelt, from Philadelphia, Jan. 30, for this port, arrived here to-day. She had experienced heavy weather, and lost her mizzenmast.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE DISMISSAL OF SIR DANIEL LANGE FROM THE DIRECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The *Times* this morning in an editorial says: "We hear with much regret that Sir Daniel Lange has ceased to be connected with the direction of the Suez Canal Company as the representative of the English interests therein. The important share which Sir Daniel took in the formation of the canal—a share scarcely second to that of M. de Lesseps himself, and the fact that he has been the only Englishman prominently connected with the enterprise, render his dismissal by the French Administration especially inopportune at the moment when there are too many English politicians on the watch for signs of the company's disregard for the interest of this country and its stake in the canal."

FRANCE.

M. GAMBETTA ON THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—M. Gambetta, in a speech delivered here yesterday, said the Republican programme was peace abroad and progress at home. He urged the necessity for a conciliatory policy, and declared that the Republic should be open to all who came to it sincerely.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch reports that Mr. Casimir-Perier has finally declined the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Lefranc has accepted it. M. Wallon will retain the portfolio of Public Instruction.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, March 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "I hear from a reliable quarter that the Government, in spite of the opposition of Bavaria, will within a fortnight introduce in the Landtag a bill giving it permission to sell the Prussian railways to the Empire."

RUSSIA.

THE PROVINCE OF KHOKAND.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—A dispatch from Tashkend, dated to-day, announces that Russia has incorporated Khokand among her possessions. Gen. Scobeleff has been appointed Governor of the new province, to which the name of Ferghan is given. The ex-Khan of Khokand remains at Tashkend until further orders.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY COMPANY ASKING SUBSIDIES FROM ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special telegram says that the St. Gothard Railroad Company have resolved to petition England and Belgium for subsidies on the ground of the magnitude and universal importance of the work.

ACHEEN.

DEATH OF THE COMMANDER OF THE DUTCH FORCES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 29.—Advices have been received here announcing the death by cholera at Acheen of Gen. Pel, commander of the Dutch forces.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF RICE IN JAPAN ON THE PROSPECT OF WAR—THE COREANS APOLOGIZE TO JAPAN—CHINESE ATTACKS ON TELEGRAPH BUILDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—The Occidental and Oriental Company's steamship Gaelic from China via Japan, brings Hong Kong advices to Feb. 2, Shanghai to Feb. 3, and Yokohama to Feb. 12.

JAPAN.

The annual Industrial Exposition at the ancient capital of Kioto opens on the 15th of March, to continue three months. There is a great advance in the price of rice in consequence of the preparations for war, and the expected requirements of the troops. The British Minister has prohibited the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language by British subjects. The commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia proceed in the Gaelic. Gen. Saigo will follow in the next mail steamer. The latest advices from Corea point to better prospects for a pacific settlement. The Coreans profess regret for having fired upon the Japanese ship; declare that they were ignorant of the nationality of the vessel assailed, and express their willingness to receive the Ambassador in the Corean capital. The Japanese Commission is now proceeding inland.

CHINA.

The Portuguese authorities at Macao threaten to remove the Chinese obstructions to the trade of that port by an armed force of 5,000 troops. The Russian and Japanese Consuls General at Shanghai refuse the Chairmanship of the Consular Board assumed by the English Consul. The continued attacks on the workmen employed upon the telegraph line between Foochoo and Amoy have compelled the Great Northern Company to abandon the project indefinitely. By imperial decree the education of the young Emperor of China, aged six years, commences next Summer with imposing ceremonies. Mori, the Japanese Minister, had his first interview with Isung Li Yamen on the 8th of January. It was a formal reception only. No business was transacted. The English Commissioners sent to investigate the murder of Mr. Margary, had not yet reached Yunnan. They were progressing through the interior without molestation. The Chinese Commissioners in Yunnan were preparing for the favorable reception of the English party. British troops from India are to be sent through Burmah to the scene of the inquiry, for the protection of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber. Kiong-Choo, the capital and principal port of the Island of Hainan, is to be opened immediately to foreign trade.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 29.—Mr. Grosvenor, the Secretary of the British Legation, and his party, arrived at Sachan on the 26th of January. They met there the British escort which is to accompany them to Yunnan.

MARDI GRAS IN MEMPHIS.

THE CARNIVAL BEFORE ASH-WEDNESDAY—THE PROCESSION OF THE ULKS AND KREWE OF MOTLEY—A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT OF THE MEMPHI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 29.—To-day and to-night the city has been given over to the carnival festivities. Business was entirely suspended, and the principal streets were thonged with maskers representing every conceivable character. River steamers arrived from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Cairo crowded with pleasure-seekers, while all the trains brought additional crowds of strangers. The afternoon pageant of the Ulks and Krewe of Motley was a striking and entertaining procession. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the gay scene passed off without disturbance of any kind.

This evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, the magnificent spectacular pageant of the Memphi began to move, and is now marching through the principal streets, which are lined with thousands of people; many houses are illuminated. The subject of the tableau presented by the Memphi this year is Poetry. First came a prelude, in three tableaus, as follows: First tableau, Fact and Fancy; second, the Birth of Poetry; third, the Muses of Mount Parnassus. Then came the theme itself in eight epochs and numerous tableaus. There were, first, the Grecian Epoch; the first tableau, Homer and Anacreon; the second, Revenge, in which the scene represented Achilles dragging the dead body of Hector around the walls of Troy; the third, Love's Power. Mars, the god of war, laughed at the feathery weapons which Vulcan was forging for Cupid, but he was pierced with one of the fatal shafts, and immediately suffered the pangs of love. Then came the Roman epoch. The first tableau, Virgil and Horace; the second, the Elysian Fields; the third, the Revelers. The Italian epoch was represented as follows: First tableau, Dante and Tasso; second, the Hereafter; third, All for the Cross, a scene representing an attack on the walls of Jerusalem by the Crusaders led by Godfrey de Bouillon, Tancred, Raymond of Toulouse, and Robert of Normandy. Tableau first of the Spanish epoch represented Calderon and Lope de Vega; the second, Jealousy; the third, Injustice, a scene taken from Lope de Vega's tragedy, "The Innocent Blood." The French epoch was represented in three tableaux. The first Racine and Molière; the second, Woman's Influence—the scene showing Queen Esther imploring King Ahasuerus to preserve the Israelites; the third, Patriotism—a scene with Napoleon I. in the background. Then came the German epoch. The first tableau, Goethe and Schiller; the second, Civic Triumph; the third, Repentance—a scene from "Faust." The English epoch was represented in the first tableau by Shakespeare and Byron; the second, Folly; the third, Pride. The American epoch was in three tableaux. The first, Poe and Longfellow; the second, Grief—a scene from Annabel Lee; the third, Defiance—a scene from the courtship of Miles Standish. The pageant closed with a tableau of the Muse and the Memphi. The scene and characters were a swan-like silver car, richly carved and decorated with garlands and lotus leaves, drawn by lions, bearing the radiant figure of Poetry. The chariot was conducted by the Sublime Ouro, and the Spirit of Memphi guided the lions with silken cords. Loves were in graceful attendance upon the Muse.

THE WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

AN IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MADE PUBLIC—THE CHICAGO CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The following dispatch, which has just become public, is a contribution to the current discussion regarding the policy of the Government in the use of whisky conspirators as witnesses. It was the deliberate expression of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and there is no reason to suppose the policy has been changed since the dispatch was written:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1875.

Bluford Wilson, care of United States District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

It is not easy at this distance to say what, if anything, should be conceded by the Government in particular cases in order to reap greater benefits in others. The District Attorney and associates, being on the ground and in possession of all the facts, are better qualified to decide such questions. I would say generally, however, that unless important ends are to be gained in other cases, I would make no terms with any indicted party. The question in hand does not relate alone to the amount of money involved in these particular cases, but affects the integrity of the revenue, and complete success in these prosecutions would be of great value to the Government hereafter. Therefore, I would say to parties who offer to surrender and ask terms, that they should plead guilty to the charges, or such of them, as they admit to be true, make their statements to the court, throw themselves on its clemency, and submit to such punishment as the court may pronounce. I would make no agreement in advance to ask for suspension of judgment, nor would I ask the court, after the plea of guilty, to suspend sentence in any case, unless, on hearing the statement of the party in open court, it should be deemed proper to use him as a witness against a greater offender. The conviction and punishment of corrupt and guilty officials are of first importance, and all things proper to this end should be used. The Attorney General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concur in this view. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order transferring several Supervisors of Internal Revenue to other fields of duty than those now occupied by them. Supervisor Tutton, now at Philadelphia, will relieve Supervisor Brady, now at New-Orleans. The head quarters for that district are at Louisville. Brady will return to his old district, with head-quarters at Indianapolis, relieving Hunt, who will go to Philadelphia, vice Tutton.

THE HESING CASE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—The trial of the charges against A. C. Hesing, which was set down for March 7, has been postponed until March 14.

COL. FORNEY'S ARRIVAL HOME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—About 11 o'clock to-night Hon. John W. Forney, Special Commissioner of the Centennial to Europe, arrived in this city. His arrival and reception created quite a sensation. A number of tugs went down the bay and met the Indiana, upon which he was a passenger. The steamer, early this morning, went ashore on the Bulkhead Shoals, near the break-water, sixty miles below. The tugs, containing Mayor Stokley, Gen. Hawley, J. H. Cundall, Esq., British Commissioner, Col. Henry D. Welsh, and others, drew alongside the Indiana as she lay on the shoal, and a hearty welcome was given. The entire party enjoyed a dinner on the steamer, at which Mayor Stokley welcomed Col. Forney home. Speeches were made by Prof. Archer, of the British Commission, and Gen. Hawley. Col. Sanford, the head of the British Commission, was also aboard the vessel, and was brought up to the city to-night. He too was accorded a reception.

THE KELLOGG IMPEACHMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—The indications are that there will be some excitement at the State House to-morrow over the impeachment business. The talk among the Conservatives is that the House will, in a body, proceed to the Senate and demand the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BELOWS FALLS, Vt., Feb. 29.—E. R. Osgood & Co., of Saxton's River, carriage manufacturers, have prepared a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are $20,000, and assets $12,000. Charles Towns, the hotel proprietor, shows assets amounting to $110,000, with only $45,000 liabilities. Arrangements are being made by the Assignees whereby the liabilities will be assumed by the Bellows Falls Savings Institution, involving no loss on the creditors. The property will be held in trust by the Assignees.

THE RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 29.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the State offices, and the election of delegates to the National Convention, is called for March 23.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

THEIR CONVENTION AND NOMINATIONS AT HARTFORD—HENRY C. ROBINSON NAMED FOR GOVERNOR—A SENSIBLE PLATFORM ADOPTED—ENERGETIC MEN CHOSEN FOR THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 29.—With one exception the Republican Convention fulfilled, in all respects, the predictions of yesterday. The delegates were all promptly in their seats, in Allyn Hall, at 10 A. M., and were as promptly called to order by Judge Harrison, Chairman of the State Committee. Then followed the proceedings to be found in the regular report, showing that the convention did its work with equal rapidity and wisdom. Throughout it was in the highest degree enthusiastic and earnest, and although none would go so far as to say that the Republicans would carry the State in April, all claimed that the work of the day had done much toward the securing a victory. The episodes of the convention were not many, but they were significant. The first was the pithy speech of N. D. Sperry, of New-Haven, in naming Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, for Governor; for in itself and in the manner of its reception, it showed that the long feud between the two cities is ended, and the Republicans of Connecticut are at last thoroughly united. The reception of Mr. Robinson by the convention proved that he has a strong hold on the people, and the unanimity with which the entire ticket was selected demonstrated that there was an honest desire to get the strongest possible candidates without reference to personal preferences. The only unfortunate event of the day was at the close, when Gen. Kellogg offered his resolution presenting Gov. Jewell as a candidate for President. It was understood last night that the Hartford friends of Gen. Hawley would not offer this resolution, nor did they. But Hawley had other friends who did, and the result of a long and rather frank debate was that the resolution was laid on the table by a decisive vote. It is but fair to say that while the question of Jewell or Hawley was fully before the convention, it was so only on the point as to whether it was just to either for the State at this time to express a preference for the other, and the convention decided that it was not. All the speakers declared their admiration for both, but a majority of the delegates agreed with the view of several that Jewell needs no idle compliment, which a vote for him at Cincinnati would be, as all agreed that Connecticut has no chance to get the nomination. It was urged with equal unanimity that the State has some chance of obtaining the Vice-Presidency, if a Western man is chosen for the first place, and the argument that the delegates to Cincinnati should be left to act in that contingency as circumstances shall dictate apparently controlled the decision of the convention. This episode has done the party no harm, but it is generally regretted by friends of both Hawley and Jewell. It is well known there is no personal rivalry between them, and their friends do not relish the fact that the convention, by its treatment of the resolution, has made it appear that there is. With the exception of this incident, it was one of the most successful conventions ever held in the State. The ticket is universally admitted to be, as a whole, the strongest presented by either party for many years. The platform is acceptable to all, and the delegation to Cincinnati is admirable. The State Committee is made up of the most energetic Republicans in the State, and its efficiency was increased by adding eight members at large. Hon. Lynde Harrison was again chosen Chairman, and has called a meeting for Friday to arrange a plan of campaign. It is not yet settled what this will be, but there is a general desire for a short, sharp canvass, and if this sentiment prevails in the committee, as it probably will, the active work will be compressed into the ten days before the election. In concluding the general survey of the day, it may be added that, having attended Republican State Conventions in Connecticut for several years, I never saw a party enter the political contest with more heart or earnestness, or under more encouraging circumstances.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Feb. 29.—The Republican State Convention met at Allyn Hall to-day and organized by the choice of Major John A. Tibbetts, of New-London, as temporary Chairman, and Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, as permanent President. Mr. Tibbetts, on taking the chair, expressed the hope that the convention would nominate a ticket that would command the united support of the party and the respect of its opponents, and especially of the independent voters of the country. The platform should be outspoken for hard money and for free public schools.

Mr. Kellogg briefly addressed the convention on taking the chair as President. He alluded to the honored sons of Connecticut who had formerly participated in the gatherings of the Republican Party—Buckingham, Ferry, Strong, Starkweather, and others. These men had gone, but the principles they advocated lived. He counseled adherence to these principles. He spoke for a platform pronouncing for hard money, for honest government, and for public schools; complimented the action of President Grant in interposing his veto to prevent the country from suffering the evils of currency inflation, and commended Secretary Bristow for his efforts to punish fraud, and Secretary Jewell for his advocacy of reforms in his department.

On motion of Mr. A. D. Sperry, of New-Haven, Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, was unanimously nominated for Governor. Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. Gen. Francis A. Walker, of New-Haven, was also nominated for Secretary of State, by acclamation. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Hon. Jeremiah Olney, of Thompson, for Treasurer, and Hon. Eli Curtis, of Watertown, for Controller. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Robinson, the nominee for Governor, and request his presence in the convention. Mr. Robinson soon appeared, and was greeted with warm applause. He made a very eloquent speech, some of his utterances being received with hearty applause. He said it was the duty of the citizen to subordinate personal wishes when he could be of service to represent true principles. He declared in favor of the platform, as he understood the committee would report, giving in detail some of its leading points. The speech was received with great satisfaction by the convention. The following platform was then adopted:

The Republican Party in Connecticut reaffirms its devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and its continued faith in the foundation truths declared by the fathers. It speaks for retrenchment and reform, and for a speedy return from extravagance to simplicity; for the untiring pursuit and punishment of public fraud and crime wherever existing; for the preservation inviolate of the great lessons of the war, and for the hearty welcome of all citizens of the whole country to our common privileges and blessings. It honors the unpretentious fidelity of Secretary Bristow and the wholesome activity of Secretary Jewell in their endeavors to protect the public purse and to punish public criminals, and it gives a hearty response to the delaration of

the President, "Let no guilty man escape." It charges upon the Democratic majority in the lower house of Congress selections for office which are an insult to the national honor, and displacements which are marked with ingratitude; with subordinating in the days of national extremity the welfare of the Republic to party success; with applauding upon the floor of the House sentiments which are in open defiance of the nation and insulting to its history; with halting upon the great financial questions in a time when the industries of the people are prostrate. We declare that the committal of national legislation to the Democracy has been a signal failure, and believe that the Republican Party is the best hope of the country in peace, as it was the preserver of its honor in war. We charge upon the Democratic Party in Connecticut legislative action which invades the purity of the ballot-box and opens the door to fraud upon the sacred right of suffrage, and we charge upon it weak and unworthy appointments to office.

We speak for the total abandonment of barter and trade in the State Legislature; for short Legislative sessions; for reduction in the amount of special legislation; for the unsullied purity of the Judiciary; for the encouragement of State industries, and for the support of education.

The safety of the Republic depends upon the intelligence, as well as the virtue of its citizens, and in order that the unity of the nation, preserved at the cost of war, may be maintained in peace, it is essential that the State schools shall continue to be common schools, where every child in the State may receive such education as will fit him to be useful in the community, happy in his home, and absolutely removed from that ignorance which is the mother of crime. And we are unalterably opposed to any division of the public school moneys for any purpose whatever.

The Republican Party, which issued the greenbacks under the pressure of temporary necessity to support the National Government against treason and rebellion, is pledged to make them as good as gold to the holder, that no stain may rest in history upon any one of the patriotic efforts of the loyal people during the war; we approve of the Resumption act as a new expression of this pledge and determination; we point to the efforts now made by the Democratic Party to repeal the act and to commit the country to the permanent use of unredeemable paper currency as proof of what might be expected of them if they had greater power. We believe that the welfare of the country demands that necessary legislation be passed to carry the Resumption act into effect at the time specified, either by funding the greenbacks into long bonds at the lowest practicable interest, or by using any available means to pay and cancel them.

We believe in the unwritten law of the land which declares it unwise for a Chief Magistrate to hold his office beyond two terms, and we accept the declaration of President Grant in harmony with this law as but another claim to our admiration and gratitude.

We present to the electors of the State the names of Hon. Henry C. Robinson, Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, Gen. Francis A. Walker, Hon. Jeremiah Olney, and Hon. Eli Curtis, as men qualified by their ability, integrity, and character to fill any official position in the gift of the people.

The following delegates were appointed to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati: First District—Delegate at large, Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford; county delegates, Hartford County, Martin J. Sheldon, of Suffield; Tolland County, Dwight Marcy, of Rockville. Second District—Delegate at large, Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury; county delegates, New-Haven County, H. Lynde and Harrison Guilford; Middlesex County, Benjamin Douglass, of Middletown. Third District—Delegate at large, Joseph Selden, of Norwich; county delegates, New-London County, John A. Tibbits, of New-London; Windham County, John M. Hall, of Willimantic. Fourth District—Delegate at large, John T. Rockwell, of Winsted; alternate, A. H. Byington, of Norwalk; county delegates, Litchfield County, William B. Rudd, of Salisbury; alternate, William Cathren, of Woodbury; Fairfield County, Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford; alternate, William H. Mallory, of Bridgeport.

Hon. S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by this Convention, That we present to the Republican National Convention the name of Hon. Marshall Jewell as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, as one who by his executive ability, statesmanship, and honest endeavor for practical reform and good government is eminently fitted for that high position.

After discussion, in which it was argued on one side that Mr. Jewell had proved himself eminently fit for the place, and on the other that it was best to leave the question of presenting any name from Connecticut for either place on the national ticket to the delegates elected, the resolution was tabled.

POLICE DEPARTMENT DISCIPLINE.

POLICE SURGEONS FINED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY—APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Police Board, presented at the regular semi-weekly session of the Commissioners yesterday, the subjoined report of the disposition of the complaints against the Police Surgeons for neglect of duty:

To the Board of Police:

I would report the results of the trial of the cases of the following-named surgeons, to wit: Surgeon Charles E. Wade, fined three days' pay; Surgeon Hans Powell, three days' pay; Surgeon Stephen Cook, three days' pay; Surgeon John H. Doran, two days' pay; Surgeon Steinert, two days' pay; Surgeon William H. Ensign and Surgeon S. R. W. McCloud, complaints dismissed. The charges against Surgeons Ensign and McCloud are dismissed for the reason that they were not properly notified. I would state that there seems to have been a pernicious custom recognized, which permitted surgeons, in case they did not receive the notice to attend the police cases within an hour after it had been sent, to consider themselves relieved from attending, on the supposition that the Police Department would be more successful in finding the next surgeon; and a careless attention to duty has been the natural result of such a practice. Any custom that looks to the relieving of Police Surgeons of the trust assumed is considered abrogated, and they will take means hereafter to ascertain when they do receive a notice to attend, no matter how long a time may have elapsed between the sending of a message and their receipt of it, whether their presence is required. Police Surgeons are not prohibited from attending patients other than those belonging to the Police Department, provided such labor does not interfere with their duties to the Board of Police, whose officers they are. The lightness of the penalties inflicted in these cases is not to be considered as an indication of the future action of the board in cases of neglect of duty. In case the private practice of Police Surgeons is such as to interfere with the duty they owe to the public, such grave consequences might result from tardiness, they will consider this as notice that they must abandon it or resign their office. Respectfully submitted,

JOEL B. ERHARDT, Commissioner of Police.

Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, was fined five days' pay for neglecting to sign his name on the blotter on leaving the Station-house. Patrolman Thomas H. Potts was dismissed for leaving his post and going to sleep in a baker's shop; and the following appointments were made: William McKenny, inspector of dumps, vice Patrick Kane, removed; James McQuade, patrolman; William Byrne, patrolman, and John McDermott, patrolman. A communication from the Board of Health, calling attention to the filthy condition of Sixty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

POLICE OFFICERS TO BE ARRAIGNED.

William Boeseman, of No. 309 Forty-fifth street, was brought up at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court on Dec. 31 last, on a charge of assault and battery. Before being arraigned, however, he asked the officer in charge of the prison box to obtain for him a certain lawyer named Steinert, with whom he was personally acquainted. The officer said to him that that lawyer was not an able one, but that Counselor Lumbard was the only lawyer who did any business in the court, and was the only one who had influence with the Judge. On these representations he employed Counselor Lumbard, and gave him as a fee $10. These facts were embodied in an affidavit by Roseman before a commissioner of deeds, and submitted to Sergt. Hicks of the Court Squad. He directed the affidavit to be taken to the Police Commissioners to whom the matter had already been made known. It is understood that other officers of the court are also under imputations of this nature, and that an examination will be held concerning the facts by Judge Duffy in court to-day.

A WEST-SIDE STABBING AFFRAY.

Matthew Larkin, whose brother keeps a liquor store at West Tenth and Hudson streets, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with felonious assault. From the evidence produced by Assistant District Attorney Bell, it appeared that on the night of Feb. 1 a seaman named Thomas Murphy went into Larkin's saloon and drank with some friends. The proprietor of the saloon proposed to throw dice for drinks and lost. He served up the drinks but demanded payment of Murphy, and on being refused threw a beer-glass at his head, which, however, missed its mark. A quarrel ensued, but the spectators interfered, and Murphy was about to leave the saloon when Mathew Larkin, a brother to the proprietor of the saloon, sprang upon him with a knife, inflicting three serious wounds in the head and face, from the effects of which he was confined to Bellvue Hospital for nine days. Officer Quinn, who was in the neighborhood at the time, arrested Larkin and conveyed Murphy to the station-house where his wounds were dressed. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and at the request of his counsel he was remanded for sentence.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS.

About 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning Roundsman Bollman, of the Twenty-first Precinct, discovered a man following another man to his residence. The roundsman arrested him, when it was ascertained that he had a loaded revolver in his hand, and it seemed as if he was following the man for an evil purpose. On being brought to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court he gave his name as Frederick B. Kelly, of Greenfield, Mass. He said that some time ago a man, whose name he refused to give, had seduced a friend's wife in Greenfield; that he had followed him to this City, and seeing the person whom he had followed he imagined he was the one for whom he was looking. His peculiar actions induced the Court to hold him for medical examination, on the supposition that he was insane; but a good character being given him by Dr. Graham, of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, and the impression of insanity being removed from the mind of the Court, he was discharged and the revolver retained.

AMERICAN GOODS FOR EUROPE.

RECENT SHIPMENTS FROM FALL RIVER—A STEADY DEMAND FOR COTTON—PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 21, 1876.

Since the beginning of the export shipments of cotton goods a few weeks ago by the Board of Manufacturers of this city, the beneficial results accruing therefrom to the cotton manufacturing interests here and elsewhere in New-England are becoming every day more apparent, and the outlook, it is believed, is decidedly hopeful and encouraging. The Fall River Board of Manufacturers sent their agent, Mr. George F. Hathaway, Treasurer of the Border City Mills, to England, with instructions to leave no stone unturned to promote the desired end. The result of Mr. Hathaway's visit has been somewhat alluded to in the New-England and New-York press; but the success thereof is demonstrable to-day in the great activity and busy bustle among the Fall River mills. The exportation at the present moment of 15,000 pieces of print cloths per week—one-eighth of her whole production—with an immediate prospect of doubling and probably trebling that percentage, gives a healthful energy to Fall River spindles; and when to that is added the fact that the prices obtained for these goods net better figures than those the home trade affords, that energy, it will be seen, goes hand in hand with no inconsiderable profit. They expected to sell to the English buyers mainly the 26-inch goods, which are two inches narrower than the American make, and to manufacture which would involve comparatively no change in their machinery. They are now selling these goods and, moreover, are receiving for them as high a price as the 28-inch goods will bring on this side, while the cost of making them is considerably less. But they had not greatly counted on running on the wider styles of print cloths so much in vogue in England, namely, the 32, 34 and 36-inch goods, as to make them would necessitate, they fancied, various changes in machinery, and they had no certain data on which to calculate.

So many inquiries, however, were made abroad of Mr. Hathaway concerning the capacity of the mills for these styles, and the English buyers offered before, and have offered since, his return such desirable prices for them, that the mills here gave the matter careful consideration. The result at first was that an arrangement was entered into by them to change such a portion of their machinery as would furnish a stated supply of the goods. But larger orders have been received and are yet coming forward, and several corporations are now placing their mills largely on this kind of cloth. Manufacturers elsewhere, moreover, are consulting with spinners here respecting the preparation of their mills for similar goods, and in neighboring States arrangements to make a like description of cloth for exportation have been or are being made. These things, therefore, indicate that the manufacturers feel assured that the movement has in it elements of permanence and stability, and they are now taking means to form an association and to agree in any event to ship abroad a certain portion of their production.

Another favorable consideration in the movement is the fact that the English buyers like the goods. The superiority of them as compared with those of English manufacture is readily apparent. They are made of better cotton, are firmer, and of much handsomer texture. The goods on the other side are so filled with sizing that when they come to be printed the shrinkage is enormous, averaging, it is said, fully one-fifth, while the shrinkage of the American cloths is comparatively trifling, averaging at the outside not over five per cent. In fact, so high an opinion have the English manufacturers of cottons made on this side, that they not infrequently place upon their foreign shipments the American trade mark in order to dispose of them to better advantage.

BEQUESTS TO CHURCHES.

INTERESTING SUITS IN MISSOURI—PROVISIONS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that an interesting will case is about to come before the St. Louis Court of Appeals from St. Charles, involving the legality of a devise for religious purposes under the late Constitution. It grows out of the will of James Judge, a wealthy farmer of St. Charles County, who died possessed of a large estate. His will, executed on the 24th of January, 1870, gave $10 to each of his six children, five sons and one daughter; one-half the estate to his wife, in lieu of dower; and the residue to C. W. Spalden and George F. Lewis, in trust for the use of the religious sect known as the New Church, (Swedenborgians). After the testator's death his children brought suit in the Circuit Court, the widow joining with them, to set aside the will, on the ground that it was in violation of the thirteenth section of the first article of the then existing Constitution, which forbade such bequests. The plaintiffs gained the suit, and now the General Convention of the New Church has appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The constitutional prohibition involved was as follows:

"That every gift, sale, or devise of land to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the Gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order, or denomination, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use, or benefit of any minister, public teacher, or minister of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination, shall be void."

A case very similar, only stronger on the part of the devisee, was decided in the Supreme Court of the State Monday, Feb. 21. Mary L. Lamarque had made a will making Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, her residuary legatee, as Trustee for religious and charitable purposes. Subsequently, fearing that the devise would be questioned under the Constitution, she made a new will, making Peter Richard Kenrick her residuary legatee. The Judge of the Probate Court admitted the will to probate, but with this clause struck out. Archbishop Kenrick brought suit to establish the omitted clause, and the Circuit Court decided against him. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal affirmed the decision of the lower court. It was claimed that parol testimony could not be brought forward to explain the intentions of the testatrix, and therefore the bequest must be accepted as having been made absolutely to Peter Richard Kenrick, and not to the Archbishop for church purposes. But the Archbishop himself frankly admitted that the testatrix intended the bequest for church and charitable purposes, and he would carry out her wishes. The court held that this admission must be accepted; that the omitted clause of the will was in the nature of a fraud, and that "it is competent to attack every written instrument for fraud, and that fraud may be shown by parol testimony." The omitted clause was intended to evade the law—to do indirectly what the Constitution prohibited; it was therefore void.

ANOTHER OF THE PRODIGIES.

The Boston *Herald* says that the town of Duxbury, Mass., boasts, with others, of smart old people, and, as an example, points to Capt. John Southworth, who turned ninety-four years on the 2d day of January last. Among the remarkable incidents of his life are mentioned the facts that he has never needed the services of a physician; does not know the taste of tobacco; has no bad habits; reads the finest print without glasses; can walk long distances without even the aid of a cane, and is generally in excellent health, taking care each season of a good-sized garden. When at the age of ninety, he one morning started at 4 o'clock for the shore, a long distance from his house, carrying a sail, two guns, and a bucket, on his shoulders, and from thence went alone in his dory on a fishing trip. He reached his home again at 7 o'clock that evening, with twenty large fish, as the result of his excursion, and the next day felt no fatigue therefrom. The old gentleman, from present appearances, is good for the century he has so nearly completed.

"A OBSTNIT PACK."

On the Sawyer trial, in Plymouth, N. H., the jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal on the first ballot; afterward there was a change of one in favor of acquittal, from which there was no change, the final ballot standing seven for acquittal and five for conviction. That the gentlemen of the jury realized the weight of responsibility resting upon them, and were firm in their conviction, must be inferred from the contents of a note picked up in the room, and supposed to have been written by one of their number, of which the following is a copy:

"The trial of Moses B. Sawyer has proved a failure; the jury does not agree, therefore no verdig. The juror is a obstnit pack; will die before they will yeald. May it please your honor Mr. Judge you had better send us home."

HOT SHOT FOR STREET CARS.

A Chicago man throws out this suggestion in the *Journal* of that city: "I have a plan to heat cars of all kinds that entirely does away with the chances of burning, in case of accident. I would use no stoves, hot water, or steam, but would use red-hot shot that weigh 100 pounds each, placed in a box under the car, with registers in the floor of the car. Five balls would heat the car for four hours; the furnaces for heating to be placed along the stations, 100 miles apart. In case of accident there would be no stove in the car to burn the passengers, as in the recent case of the proprietor of the Sherman House, on the Harlem Road. Mr. Holmes, of the South Side Horse Railroad Company, has given it a trial, and is pleased with its working."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 29.

SENATE.

ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to amend Section 5,138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banks to organize with a capital of $50,000 in towns irrespective of population.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, who introduced the bill, said he had received numerous letters from national banks in cities, as well as in country towns, asking the passage of this bill, and if the Chairman of the Committee on Finance had no objection he would like to have the bill placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill extending the time for the redemption of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes until the 1st day of February, 1877.

MR. MORTON AND THE EMMA MINE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, rose to a personal explanation, and read from the Baltimore *Sun* of this morning the testimony of J. L. Lyon before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday in regard to the Emma Mine. Mr. Morton said the report of the testimony was by the Associated Press, and it would lead to the impression that he had accepted a fee of $20,000 in the case referred to, and that he had participated in the effort to have Judge McKean removed, in which there was not one syllable of truth. He was on his way home from the Senate in 1871, when Senator Stewart came to him on the train near Pittsburg, and made a statement as to a lawsuit in Utah, and said he desired to have him [Mr. Morton] retained as assistant counsel, stating that if they were successful a large fee would be paid him. He introduced a gentleman named Lyon to him then. He [Mr. Morton] supposed at first that it was legitimate professional employment, and told Stewart he would take it under consideration, and meet him in Salt Lake City. He afterward became satisfied that it was not a case in which he, as a Senator of the United States, could properly take part. He afterward received a telegram from Mr. Stewart to meet him in Salt Lake City, but he did not meet him, and never had any further conversation with him on the subject. He [Mr. Morton] never had anything to do with the Emma Mine. He now felt satisfied that the object of the parties was to secure his political influence (though he did not mean to say that such was Mr. Stewart's motive) for the removal of Judge McKean, but he had nothing to do with it. He [Mr. Morton] went before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning and met Mr. Lyon there. He made his statement to the committee, which Mr. Lyon said was correct.

LIEUT. SAMUEL CHASE BARNEY.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, presented the petition of Samuel Chase Barney, late Lieutenant on the retired list, United States Navy, asking that his name be restored to that list. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

After the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the clause appropriating $2,496 for sixteen musicians for companies, provided that sections nine and ten of the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes," be and the same are hereby repealed, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For the pay of the Military Academy band, $14,880," and it was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for repairs, improvements, &c., from $12,000 to $14,500.

Mr. SARGENT said the Committee on Appropriations had cut off every dollar which could possibly be saved, and the bill, as reported, was far below the estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

Other amendments, reported by the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $1,500 for the clerk to the Adjutant, and the same sum for a clerk to the Treasurer; increasing the appropriation for the department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from $600 to $1,000; providing that the Professor of Law may be commissioned in the same manner as the other professors; and increasing the pay of the Librarian's Assistant from $120 to $1,000, were agreed to.

The next amendment proposed to increase the appropriation for contingencies for the Superintendent of the Academy from $200 to $1,000.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, opposed the increase, and said at the proper time he would move to strike out the whole clause for contingent expenses. He thought this money was expended principally in entertainments.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, favored the increase. He said the Superintendent of the Academy had to incur expenses in entertaining, and during our Centennial Exhibition he should be allowed to entertain upon a scale commensurate with the dignity of his position. Next year the appropriation for contingent expenses could be cut off.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 14.

Other amendments of the committee, striking out the appropriation of $100 for printing a catalogue for the Librarian, and appropriating $8,000 for continuing the system of sewerage from the barracks and quarters, were agreed to.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in the committee.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, moved to strike out the clause appropriating $1,000 for contingencies for the Superintendent of the Academy. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 21.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to non-concur in the amendment to strike out of the House bill the clause appropriating $2,496 for sixteen musicians for companies, provided that sections of certain acts be repealed, &c., and insert in lieu thereof, "For pay of Military Academy band, $14,880."

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said there should be a band at West Point. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. Bogy] yesterday spoke of the Marine Band here, and said it should be disbanded. He [Mr. Cameron] had no doubt when that Senator [Mr. Bogy] was young and graceful, he danced to the music of that band, and thought it was an excellent one. [Laughter.] He did not believe that West Point was the proper place to begin retrenchment. The staff corps of the Army was larger than was needed, and could be reduced. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments could be united into one. There should be no Generals in those departments. The two could be consolidated under one officer with the rank of Colonel. He was willing that Senators should reduce their own pay to $8 per day, as it was a few years ago, but he was not willing to abolish music in the Army.

After some further discussion Mr. DAVIS withdrew his motion to non-concur in the amendment in regard to the band, and on motion of Mr. ALLISON the clause was modified so as to strike out the latter portion in regard to the repeal of sections 9 and 10 of the act of March 1, 1875, leaving in the appropriation of $2,496 for the pay of sixteen musicians of companies, and $14,830 for the pay of the band, and as modified it was agreed to.

The amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

(The bill passed just as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, with the exception of the modification of the clause in regard to the band as above mentioned.)

REGULATION OF DEBATE ON APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Senate then took up the resolution submitted by him yesterday: "That during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and, pending an Appropriation bill, to move to confine the debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motions shall be decided without debate."

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted an amendment to the resolution, "But no amendment to an Appropriation bill shall be in order which is not germane to such bill."

Mr. DAVIS moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Rules. Rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, was willing to vote for a joint rule prohibiting any legislation on Appropriation bills except to carry out existing law, but it would be manifestly improper for the Senate to bind itself by such a rule while the House continued to insert legislative provisions.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was rejected—yeas 25, nays 28.

The resolution was then agreed to.

MEANING OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, the Senate took up the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866.

Mr. SARGENT asked if the effect of the bill was not to negative several propositions which the Government had always maintained heretofore.

Mr. WRIGHT replied the bill was in entire accord with the departments of the Government, and was approved by all. The Senate went into executive session, and after a short time adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE RED CLOUD AGENCY SUPPIES.

The SPEAKER [Mr. Kerr] laid before the House a message from the President urging the necessity of an immediate appropriation to supply the deficiency of the Red Cloud Indian Agency. After a brief discussion it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ORIGINAL OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill empowering the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Librarian of Congress to resort to such measures as will most effectually restore the writing in the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, with the signatures appended thereto, now in the Patent Office. Passed.

THE MEMPHIS CUSTOM HOUSE.

The House then took up the bill which was up a few days since, limiting the cost of a Custom House building at Memphis, Tenn., to $400,000.

Mr. BEEBE, of New-York, moved to recommit the bill, and appealed to the members on his own side of the House to resist this first measure and defeat it, and then they might hope to defeat every such measure that would come up during the session. He alluded to the fact that at this port, where this costly building was asked for, the Customs revenue was only some $33,000 a year, while the expenses of collecting it were over $10,000.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, explained that the bill made no appropriation. It only limited the cost of a building already authorized by Congress.

Mr. BEEBE argued that the appropriation already made for this building would not be used without further legislation, and therefore he was opposed to any further legislation on the subject. He would be found voting against every appropriation, whether for New-York or any other State, for which there was not an absolute, immediate necessity. The City of New-York had, he knew, its costly structure, but at that port the amount of revenue collected was $108,000,000 a year, against $33,000 at Memphis. A public building at New-York in the same proportion as that proposed at Memphis would cost over one hundred million dollars.

After further discussion Mr. Beebe withdrew the motion to recommit so as to let a vote be taken directly on the passage of the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas 174, nays 57.

PENSIONERS OF 1812—RESTORATION OF REBELS.

On motion of Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, the House at 1:55 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, the question being on the motion to strike out the section restoring to the pension rolls the names of persons stricken therefrom on account of sympathy with the rebellion.

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, advocated the motion to strike out, and Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, opposed it.

Mr. JENKS, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the section by providing that no arrears of pension shall be paid for any portion of the time during the existence of the rebellion to any one who either participated in the rebellion or held any office under the Southern Confederacy. He made an argument in support of his amendment. He thought it fair to say that from one to two score million dollars—he was not sure but that he ought to say three score—was involved in the bill. The reduction of the limit of service from sixty days to ten days would place 5,690 men on the rolls, but in the event of the ten-day limit being reduced to five days, there was no estimate as to how many that would add. Under the ten-day clause the number of widows that would be added to the pension rolls would be 1,620, but under the five-day clause, and by striking out the proviso that they must have been married prior to 1850, there was no estimate as to their number.

Mr. COOK, of Georgia, insisted that, by a decision of the Supreme Court, the whole right of these pensioners to be restored to the pension rolls had been settled, and that after the President's proclamation at the close of the rebellion all legal rights were restored.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, reviewed the provisions of the measure. In the first place it was amending an existing law by reducing the period of service for which pensions were to be granted from sixty days to ten days. It also proposed to restore to the pension rolls those who had been struck off during the rebellion, and to pay arrearages which had accrued. He said that a very large annual sum of money and a very considerable amount for arrearages depended on the passage of the bill. The estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions, based on the bill as originally reported, was that it would require the annual payment of $2,140,000. He added that, by the peculiar phraseology of the bill, all who had served in the Mexican or Indian wars would be intitled to pensions.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, said that, without any hostility to the men who sought to be relieved by this bill, a sense of duty compelled him to oppose it. He denied that there could be any such thing as a vested right, a commercial transaction between the Government and the recipients of its bounty. Every nation had the inherent right to command the services of its citizens whenever needed, and the duties of the citizen were only limited by the necessities of the country. There was no contract of dollars and cents in it. Whenever a citizen rendered service in a military capacity he simply did his plain, unmistakable duty, and whatever reward the nation gave him was in the line of free gift and grace, and not in the line of contract. There was an impression on the public mind that this carefully worded and skillfully managed bill was but the entering wedge to other claims of vast amount. Whenever this bill was so altered as to be confined simply to the restoration of these pensioners to the rolls it would have his support, but not until then.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, advocated the passage of the bill, and said that he had hoped that, in this Centennial period, some element would be supplied from the brows of the veterans of the war of 1812, which, like the wool that was thrown by the Israelites into the bitter waters of the Mara, would dissipate the bitterness that existed in Congress over the contest of the rebellion.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, regarded the opposition to the bill as essentially opposition to the soldiers, to the plain men of the South, who had taken up arms against the Government. The war had not commenced among them, but in the House and Senate, and many members of both Houses had declared at the time that "it is sweet to die for one's country," and had quoted the line, "Go where glory waits thee;" but they had taken care themselves not to go or to die worth a cent. [Laughter.] He asserted, as a humble soldier of the South, that if the country were engaged in a foreign war, no men would more promptly reply to their country's call than the men in gray.

The Chairman, (Mr. Harris, of Virginia,) let the hammer suddenly fall, as an indication that Mr. Vance's time had expired.

Mr. VANCE, (expressively)—You want me to quit now, do you? [Laughter.]

The Chairman kept up hammering with his gavel.

Mr. VANCE—Can you not give me another minute?

The CHAIRMAN (severely)—The gentleman from North Carolina will be seated.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, said that he had believed he was right originally in his position in regard to the bill, but since he had found all sorts of views expressed in opposition to his own he was now satisfied he was right. He favored the recommittal of the bill.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, expressed his regret that gentlemen on the Republican side of the House seemed determined to go back on their record of last session, when a bill similar to the pending one was passed by the House. He had canvassed the State of Georgia against secession, and he had always found those old invalid soldiers standing by his side and opposed to secession. It was a curious incident in history, that at the very time these Southern soldiers were fighting the enemy at New-Orleans, there was a convention of New-England men at Hartford proclaiming the very doctrine of secession on which the South had subsequently acted.

Mr. KASSON—Did any State ever undertake to enforce it?

Mr. HILL, (without noticing Mr. Kasson's question)—And I do not know that anybody engaged in that convention was ever struck from the pension rolls.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee—What has secession to do with this bill? Secession is dead. Why should it be brought up here and discussed in this hall? Why should the gentleman from Georgia fling it in our faces on this floor? As a Southern man I protest against the introduction of such questions.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Hill's remarks about the Hartford Convention, and said that convention was composed of men as pure, able, and patriotic as ever lived; and when they declared that a State Legislature was to judge of the validity of an act of Congress, they never contemplated any right to resist any act by force.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Illinois, made the point of order that discussion was out of order, but the chair overruled the point.

In the midst of a good deal of excitement, and after various interruptions, Mr. HOAR went on to say that he was tired of such lectures coming from the gentleman [Mr. Hill] whom the other side of the House seemed to treat as its organ. In this connection he referred to Mr. Hill's record on the Amnesty bill, and Mr. Hill again undertook to explain the resolution offered in the Confederate Congress in regard to the punishment of pretended officers and soldiers of the United States that might be captured on Confederate soil.

Mr. HOAR continued: A gentleman on that side of the House, (meaning Mr. Cox,) in the same debate used language which it is hardly decorous to repeat, and spoke of a distinguished member of this House as a "hyena,"—an utterance that excited the disgust of the civilized world wherever the telegraph extends; and yet the other side of the House seized the first opportunity to place the author of that utterance in the Speaker's chair as their representative of the order, dignity, and decency of the American Congress.

Mr. COX replied to Mr. Hoar, and said he was sitting quietly in his seat when that gentleman's poisoned arrows were hurled at him. When he [Mr. Cox] used the language charged against him, he did it under provocation and without much deliberation, but no one questioned more than himself at the time its propriety and Parliamentary pungency. He had no special controversy with the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine] or the gentleman from Massachusetts, who came forward as the defender of the Hartford Convention and of the Blue-light Federalists who hung out their signals to the British. In conclusion, he said the best thing to be done with the bill, in the interest of retrenchment and economy, was to have it recommitted.

The committee rose, and the House, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, ordered the bill to be recommitted.

SILVER COIN.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California, offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the Secretary of the Treasury should at once commence the issue of the silver coin accumulated in the Treasury as a substitute for fractional currency, which was appropriately referred.

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned.

NOT A FATAL WOUND.

On Jan. 10 last a woman of disreputable character named Sarah McGeary was stabbed over the right eye, by an Italian named John Morrati, while disputing with him about a small financial transaction. Morrati was arrested and the woman, whose wound was not a dangerous one, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness against him. From there she was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, where she shortly afterward died from consumption, the wound caused by the Italian's knife having previously healed. The decision of the Bellevue Hospital physician as to the direct cause of death being questioned, the case was sent to the Coroner's office for investigation, and an inquest was held yesterday. The evidence of the witnesses examined showing conclusively that the woman had recovered from the effect of the stabbing, and had actually died from consumption, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED SUIT.

GOV. TILDEN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD CONDUCTS THE QUESTIONING—LEGISLATIVE ACTS REGARDING THE PROSECUTION OF THE SUITS—TILDEN'S ADVICE TO CONNOLLY.

The $6,000,000 suit against William M. Tweed was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Westbrook and the special jury. The court-room was filled by an audience which remained in attendance most of the day. Among the audience were two ladies, who sat through the morning session inside the rail. After a few answers from J. W. Ahles, a clerk in the Broadway Bank, Gov. Tilden's testimony, which closed at 1 o'clock, was begun. It was as follows:

Mr. Field—There has been something said about acts of the Legislature in relation to the prosecution of these suits. I have one or two in my hand. One, I see, is dated May 4, 1872, "Whereas, by the advice of the Governor, the Attorney General associated with himself Charles O'Conor," and so on the expense of which was to be audited by the Attorney General and Charles O'Conor. That appropriated $50,000. Another is in 1873, which authorized the appropriation of $25,000 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and Mr. O'Conor, and both to be paid out of the County of New-York. You said there was some one of these laws which directed the expenses to be certified by you? A.—I believe there is.

Q.—Can you tell me where it is? I can't find it. Perhaps it is in some section of an act that we have not looked at? A.—I really don't know where it is.

Q.—Governor, have you ever seen that document before?

Mr. Carter—What is it?

Mr. Field—It is what we lawyers irreverently call "the Golconda brief," a paper which emanated from the "Bureau of Municipal Correction."

Gov. Tilden—I have seen it.

Mr. Field (to the court)—It is a curiosity in its way, Sir. It is such as I fancy a court has never seen before. I will read some of it.

Mr. Peckham—Is it to be offered in evidence? I object to your reading it unless you do.

Gov. Tilden—I would object to your reading it this morning. [Laughter.]

Mr. Field (showing another paper)—Have you seen that? A.—I remember it.

Mr. Field—That is Mr. Tilden's brief in this same case.

Mr. Peckham—It is a different case from this.

Mr. Field—It is the same; they got beaten and began over again under another name.

Gov. Tilden—It is not technically the same.

Mr. Field—Not technically, but really, Governor, it is the same case, isn't it? A.—It is the same cause of action.

Mr. Field—The same case under another name. "A rose by any other name will smell as sweetly." [Laughter.] Now, Governor, in the history of these proceedings, and the developments of 1871—the Autumn of that year—do you remember a negotiation with Mr. Connolly to induce him to resign and to appoint Mr. Green in his place?

Mr. Carter—Is that of some supposed relevancy?

Mr. Field—Yes, Sir. [To Gov. Tilden]—You remember the negotiation? A.—There was no negotiation.

Q.—Wasn't it done partly through you? A.—I think Mr. Connolly was somewhat influenced by my advice.

Q.—You helped to obtain the appointment of Mr. Green? A.—No, there was no agreement.

Q.—He agreed to resign? A.—He resigned before he left the house.

Q.—At the first interview? A.—Not quite at the first interview; I will state if you wish to know.

Mr. Field—I only want what I ask, though there is nothing to conceal.

Gov. Tilden—You used an equivocal word.

Mr. Field—I didn't mean anything equivocal. I meant that an application had arisen for him to resign before the actual fact. The arrangement was made at your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By your advice? A.—I was not Connolly's adviser. A categorical answer will lead to a false result, without stating the whole transaction.

Mr. Field—I don't ask it. You may state it if you wish. A.—A few days before this occasion to which you allude Connolly applied to me for an interview through another person.

Q.—Who was that person? A.—Mr. Courtney; I told him I would give him an interview the next day; he called then at my house, and his manner indicated a good deal of anxiety and distress.

Mr. Field—That I wish you would not say. State what took place.

Gov. Tilden—That is one of the things that took place. [Laughter.]

Q.—His state of agitation? A.—Certainly, it is part of the res gestæ.

Mr. Field—That is a new application of the doctrine of res gestæ, I think.

Gov. Tilden—He applied for my advice; I told him I could not be his counsel, but I could give him this advice—to withdraw from all political leadership and resign his office; he accepted that view; if that was negotiation, it was negotiation; two days after he came to my house in the morning with Mr. William A. Beach and Mr. Courtney, his counsel; there was some discussion; meanwhile I had looked at the law, and found his power to deputize his office; I apprised him of it, and he said he should do it; before he left the house he executed a paper; Mr. Green happened to be in the house, and being a competent man and of good reputation for integrity, he was appointed; Mr. Green took a carriage that afternoon pretty late, and took possession of the office; there were no conditions on the part of Mr. Connolly, and no premises of any sort; I pressed upon him nothing but the expediency, so far as he was concerned, of vacating the office in view of the just public indignation at that time.

Mr. Field—Have you anything more to say upon that point? A.—I made no arrangement and made no condition.

Q.—That you have said once. Mr. Green was there, then, by accident, I suppose? A.—I scarcely know how he came to be there. Havemeyer had seen Connolly the night before, and Havemeyer came there about the same time.

Q.—He was present at this arrangement, was he? A.—He was.

Q.—Was anybody else there? A.—Nobody else, I think.

Q.—Was not Rufus F. Andrews there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he take part in the arrangement? A.—Andrews was one of Connolly's counsel.

Q.—Didn't he take part? A.—I think not.

Q.—Gov. Tilden, you have said that—I didn't ask it about any promises—you have said that there were none. A.—I didn't volunteer it.

Mr. Field—I didn't ask it.

Gov. Tilden—You asked a question involving it.

Mr. Field—I think not.

Gov. Tilden—The word "arrangement" involves stipulations on both sides. I don't intend to be put in a false light.

Mr. Field—I hope we shall have no trouble in that way. I have asked no question having that tendency.

Gov. Tilden—I don't think you will. I shall protect myself.

Mr. Field—So shall I, if it comes to that. I know my duty pretty well.

The Court—Will the counsel ask a question?

Mr. Field—Was there nothing said in that conversation about suits and proceedings against Connolly? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—By nobody? A.—By nobody.

Q.—I will ask you if you ever asked Mr. Tweed to resign and appoint in his place somebody named by you? A.—No, Sir; I had no interview with Mr. Tweed on the subject; I—

Mr. Field—I didn't ask any other question than that, please. Did you, in that Winter, prepare and endeavor to get passed by the Legislature certain bills designed to affect the prosecution of these alleged frauds? A.—If you will call my attention to a particular bill; I don't remember any such bill; there was a general bill on the general subject of peculations.

Q.—Don't you remember a bill which the Legislature passed and Gov. Hoffman vetoed? A.—Yes, Sir; in reference to the Oyer and Terminer.

Q.—You drew it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any other bill? A.—One on the general subject of peculations.

Q.—It was not passed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Since that time, you having said that no effort was made during the years 1871 and 1872 to prosecute for the bribery of the Legislature because there was no possibility of doing it— A.—I didn't say that.

Q.—Then I misapprehended you. After the power passed away from this party who had control in the years 1871 and 1872, was there then any effort made by anybody, private or public, legislative, executive, or judicial, to prosecute any member of the Legislature for bribery, or to investigate and expose and punish the crime? A.—There was never, as far as I am aware, any possibility of getting proof.

Q.—I didn't ask whether there was a possibility of getting proof. I ask if anything was done? A.—You put at the end of your question a vague inquiry, which I cannot answer.

Q.—Then I will put it more definite and less comprehensive. Has there ever been any attempt by the public authorities to expose and punish the bribery of the Legislature which is said to have occurred in 1870? A.—I am not aware of any proceedings having been taken to that effect.

Q.—In 1875 a law was passed to [illegible]orize the people of this State to bring and maintain certain actions for the recovery of money and property—you remember it, of course? A.—I do.

Q.—The fourth section of which is as follows: "The Attorney General, on his own motion, whenever he shall deem it necessary or expedient to enforce the rights of the people, may, and at the request of the Governor shall, institute any action or proceedings mentioned in this act." Now, have you requested or directed the prosecution of any person within the scope of that act, except the defendant Tweed in this case? A.—I never requested him, and I further answer that I didn't request the further prosecution of the defendant Tweed.

Q.—I assumed that because I supposed so. You didn't institute or request the institution of this suit? You didn't interfere with it at all? A.—I have been spoken to about it.

Q.—You have given instructions about it? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you not authorized the employment of counsel? A.—Mr. Peckham consulted me about the employment of Mr. Carter.

Q.—You authorized it? A.—I didn't; I had no power; I thought it a good thing to do.

Q.—Have you requested any suit or proceeding against Connolly? A.—I have not.

Q.—The law authorizes proceedings in foreign countries as well as attachments here. Nothing of that kind has been done, has there?

Mr. Peckham—I object to the question as having no bearing upon the case.

The court allowed it.

Gov. Tilden—Before doing that, I desire to call the attention of the court to the fourth section, which requires that the request of the Governor shall be in writing. I have made no written request in respect to any of these cases, Mr. Tweed's or any others growing out of the frauds in the City of New-York. I have made numerous requests in writing growing out of the canal frauds.

Q.—You have given no written instructions or request in respect to the New-York frauds under this law or any other? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you given any instructions verbally? A.—I have not.

Q.—I am requested to ask you this: At the time Connolly was arrested on civil process were you not present? A.—I was not.

Q.—Were you not in the Controller's office when he was arrested there? A.—I may have been in the Controller's office.

Q.—When he was arrested there? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—The question handed me as it is written adds, "And did he not express surprise that that course should have been taken, as Connolly was in his charge?" It is asked by a person who was present. A.—I knew nothing of the proceedings against Connolly until he was arrested; of course, as it was without my knowledge, I might naturally have felt surprise; it was totally without my knowledge; but I never said Connolly was in my charge.

Q.—Did you express surprise? A.—Very likely I did; possibly.

Q.—Now, Sir, after this law of March, 1875, did you know that a suit had been commenced in the name of the State against Tweed? A.—I knew it as a matter of public knowledge.

Q.—You stated you have been consulted about it frequently? A.—I didn't say frequently.

Q.—Has it been frequent? A.—I don't think very often.

Q.—State with whom it has been? A.—Mr. Peckham.

Q.—Mr. O'Conor also? A.—Seldom.

Q.—Sometimes? A.—Mr. O'Conor may have sometimes talked with me about it. I considered him competent to conduct the case without consulting me.

Q.—Of course; but I suppose it was your duty as Governor to supervise all officers. Shortly after the commencement of that suit you observed a furious attack upon the Court of Appeals?

Mr. Carter—I object to the question as irrelevant.

The Court—I confess I don't see the exact pertinence of this line of inquiry.

Mr. Field—I will explain. I am asking the Governor simply in respect to his relations in the case. That is all. I don't by the question imply anything that is not most commendable of him. I am only asking his relations to the case as I would ask the relations of any other witness. Now, the Governor is at the head of this State; this is a suit in the name of the State. It is a suit by the whole State, intervening in the affairs of the County of New-York, where there was a competent authority to do all that is attempted to be done by the State itself. Now, one of the questions in this case inevitable is the question of damages, whether punitive or not, and therefore the question of motive is most important, and the motive can only be the motive of those who conduct the prosecution. Now, if I can show—and I don't mean to intimate in the slightest degree that the Governor has any such motive; it is not for that I ask the question—but if I can show that the prosecution is carried on not for the bona fide purpose of getting the money into the County of New-York claimed to be due from Tweed, but for the purpose of attempting to break down the Judiciary Department which has charge of it, and to begin with an attack without precedent, without justification, of a malignant and atrocious character upon the Court of Appeals, which was carried on by the prosecution of this case. Beyond all question it is as clear as noonday that if I show that, then I show something very pertinent. I will state that I will ask afterward—

Mr. Carter objected.

Mr. Field—Very well. I am not permitted to show the relations of the prosecution. Not the Governor, but somebody else. I am not permitted to do it.

Judge Westbrook—I don't see how it is at all pertinent to show the motive of the prosecution in bringing the suit, nor do I see, if the question of motive were proper evidence, the relevancy of asking the Governor whether he knows of an attack upon the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Field—Will it not go to the question of punitive of damages? There is an action for tort, and the motive of the prosecution is most material. Suppose I show by circumstances which I need not detail that the motive of the prosecution, as we claim, is not at all to get money back into the County Treasury; that there were ample means to that end through our worthy Corporation Counsel, [pointing to Mr. Whitney,] without getting in this machinery of the State, and that that was done for another purpose. Now, Sir, in the question of damages punitive the question of motive is an essential element.

Judge Westbrook—What relevancy, supposing it to be true, has the evidence you offer upon the question of motive?

Mr. Field—The object of the attack upon the Court of Appeals was to affect their judgment in this case when it got there; to intimidate the Judges, and prevent them from deciding it as it has been already decided as we all know, when if it had been taken there in the ordinary way it might have been different. We can show that the motive of the prosecution has to do with the question of damages. I beg to state again that I don't impute to the Governor any such motive. I only seek to show what his relations are to those who have the motive, and who are carrying on this suit.

Judge Westbrook—I want to state that I don't believe that the motives of the persons who are representing the people in this case can have any effect upon the question of damages, because, though the motives of these parties may be bad, yet after all this is an action in the name of the people, and the damages they can recover are such as the law allows. But as, in summing up, the question of motives will be raised, I don't see how the question of motives will bear on the question. Judge Westbrook, in conclusion, excluded the question.

Mr. Field—Governor, we know from the evidence that Ingersoll has been pardoned by you—do you know, Sir, that application has been made at the Executive Department to see the papers on which the pardon was granted? A.—I do not.

Q.—Is there any objection to letting me see them? A.—I shall decline to answer any such question.

Q.—Are you willing to tell this court and jury whether Ingersoll was pardoned on any condition? A.—He was not.

A.—On no condition whatever? A.—He was pardoned just for the purpose of being a witness. I frequently pardon persons merely that they may become witnesses.

After a series of questions by Mr. Field as to the amounts of the various ring accounts Mr. Carter took up the re-direct on the same subject.

Mr. Field then took up the re-cross-examination.

Q.—You went to Philadelphia to the Johnson Convention with Mr. Tweed? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Well, you met him? A.—I was a delegate there.

Q.—Well, you stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of constitutional principles? A.—We did. [Laughter.]

Q.—You were asked about the legislative bribery, and you said you could not get evidence. Did you make any efforts to get the evidence? A.—I made reasonable inquiry.

Q.—The laws passed by the Legislature were all retrospective? A.—Only one.

Q.—Only one! Are not the amendments to the Jury law, and others similar to it, all retrospective? A.—I don't understand them so; they are future cases.

Mr. Field—Past as well as future.

A recess of half an hour was taken, and on the reassembling of the court Mr. Kennard was recalled. He testified that in response to a bill which he presented "Hank" Smith paid him $60,000, $40,000 of which was afterward withdrawn by Mr. Smith. The witness said he had sacrificed all his profits.

James H. Ingersoll was recalled, and testified as to certain checks which he had transferred from one of his bank accounts to another.

John C. Wood, Receiving Teller of the Tenth National Bank in 1870, read from the deposit books of the bank the items of Tweed's account between May and August, 1870, as shown by the books and the deposit tickets; $103,988 28 was deposited to Tweed's account between May 16 and May 27; about three hundred thousand dollars was so deposited in June; $50,000 in July, and $94,000 in August.

John H. and Joseph W. Stockford and Mr. Simpson, all officers of the bank, were also questioned in regard to the accounts of Tweed and Ingersoll, but nothing new was elicited from them. The deposit tickets of Tweed were shown to the jury after Mr. Field had had an objection noted in regard to their admissibility. Tweed's accounts, as testified to by these witnesses, showed the following balances to his credit: April 3, $4,500; June 3, $179,791; Sept. 6, $328,233 36, and Oct. 12, 1871, $14,478 19.

Ingersoll was recalled for a few minutes and testified as to the genuineness of his own and Tweed's signatures on certain checks. Francis J. Tuomey, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1870 and 1871, produced the records of the proceedings in that body during the period.

Mr. Smith was then recalled and testified to the payment of the bills given in Gov. Tilden's schedule. By the computations of the witness the proportion of the total deposits given to Tweed was twenty-five per cent. This closed the testimony for the plaintiffs, and David Dudley Field said he would merely at the time make a *pro forma* motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the plaintiff's case. The defense would first interpose their evidence, and the court might then hear the argument on the motion to dismiss. This was assented to by Mr. Peckham, and allowed by Judge Westbrook. The defense will be opened to-day.

AN OIL TRANSACTION.

The suit of Funch, Edye & Co. against Brink & Co. was brought to trial before Judge Larremore and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action is brought to recover $15,000 and interest, which the plaintiffs say they loaned to the defendants in reliance upon certain fraudulent representations made by the latter. The plaintiffs claim that on Jan. 17, 1873, Charles Brink, the head of the defendants' firm, came to them and represented that his firm was in temporary business difficulties, and that it was necessary for them to obtain $75,000, which would relieve them from their embarrassments; Brink said they would be able to meet all their obligations in full and avoid a suspension and failure; he said he was able to raise $60,000 of the amount among his friends, and only desired $15,000 additional to make everything straight. The plaintiffs say that they thereupon loaned the money, but that the defendants failed four days later for $1,700,000, with little or nothing in the shape of assets. An order of arrest was had against Mr. Brink in the case. The answer denies these allegations generally, and denies specifically the charge of fraudulent representations. In an affidavit made by Mr. Brink, he says that his firm was for a number of years engaged in the business of exporting petroleum, and that the plaintiffs, who are ship brokers, chartered vessels for them, and were anxious to obtain their trade. In October, 1872, the Quebec, a vessel of 1,455 tons burden, had been chartered from Snow & Burgess by the plaintiffs to the defendants. The vessel was to go from this port to Antwerp and Bremen. The plaintiffs, in order to effect the charters to the defendants, offered to sign bills of lading for the latter in advance, and before any oil was received on board the vessel, for a part of the cargo. On Nov. 2, 1872, the plaintiffs handed to the defendants such bills of lading in advance for 2,000 barrels of oil as having been received. The defendants obtained advances on these and other bills of lading given by the plaintiffs to the amount of $76,000. On the bills of lading for the 2,000 barrels, $25,000 was obtained. The genuine bills of lading for the 6,000 barrels of oil put on the vessel were signed by the Captain of the vessel, and were handed by the defendants to Snow & Burgess, the agents for the owners of the vessel. The Quebec left this City on Dec. 26, 1872, for Bremen with the oil. Oil was then worth twenty-seven cents per gallon, and fell in price immediately to twenty-two cents, causing a loss of about forty thousand dollars. About Jan. 16, 1873, the plaintiffs wanted the bills of lading back and the defendants told them that they were in the hands of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and held by the latter to cover advances. Then the $15,000 was given to the defendants by the plaintiffs for the purpose of getting back the bills of lading. The bills were so given back to the plaintiffs, who afterward continued to do business with the defendants. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

A LAWYER DISCHARGED FROM CONTEMPT.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday in the habeas corpus case wherein Gideon L. Walker, a lawyer of this City, sought release from the custody of the Sheriff, to which he had been committed by Judge Goepp, in the Marine Court, for contempt of court in refusing to answer certain questions put to him in an examination on supplementary proceedings. The committal purported to show that an offense was committed against the signer of the document, who was the Clerk of the court and not the Judge. Judge Robinson, after stating the circumstances of the case, holds:

First, the process is not one of the Marine Court. Second, it does not state or disclose any jurisdiction of that court or any of its Justices, of jurisdiction in the proceeding by way of supplementary proceeding. The court is one of limited jurisdiction in that respect, confined to judgments recovered since May 22, 1874, when power to proceed to administer the provisions of the code in supplementary proceedings upon judgments subsequently recovered thereon was conferred. The court being one of limited jurisdiction in this respect, the assertion in its process of the special circumstances under which it may be exercised is indispensable to the validity of the process. Nothing of that kind appears on the warrant under which the relator is held. Third, no refusal of the relator to comply with any requirement of any officer authorised to exact an oath and examine him in respect to any property of the judgment debtor or debt due him is alleged, without which averment the alleged contempt does not, as matter of fact, (specially and plainly charged,) appear. Fourth, for defect in the process under which the relator is imprisoned in the statement of matters of substance required by law, it is void. And no legal cause is shown for the relator's imprisonment. He is accordingly discharged.

SUIT FOR BURIAL EXPENSES.

The case of Jonas Stolts against Mary A. Cantrell was brought to the attention of Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The defendant sued as an assignee to recover $500 for the expenses incurred in interring the defendant's two children, who died in 1874. The defendant was the wife of Samuel Cantrell, who is the son of John V. Cantrell, the Sexton of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Messrs. Cantrell buried the children and furnished the necessaries for the funeral. They assigned their claim for the burial expenses to the plaintiff in the case. The deceased were the children of Samuel Cantrell and grandchildren of John V. Cantrell. They alleged in excuse for demanding payment, that the mother of the children has a separate property of her own. The defendant says that she never contracted the debt, but called upon the grandfather, who is an undertaker, as the fittest person to attend to the burial of her children. There was a failure to prosecute the present suit, however, and a motion was made by the defendant's counsel to dismiss the case, which was granted on certain conditions. These not having been fulfilled, a motion was made by the plaintiff's counsel before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to have the case restored to the calendar. Judge Lawrence refused to do so, however, and ordered judgment to be entered for the defendant. Seth B. Cole appeared for the plaintiff, and Henry H. Morange represented the defendant.

SENTENCED FOR ARSON.

On the night of Oct. 18 fire was discovered in the floor occupied by Christian Walde, a cabinet-maker, in the tenement-house No. 8 Ridge street, containing seventeen families. Fortunately, the fire was speedily extinguished, and on examining the rooms next day Fire Marshal Sheldon discovered that they had been on fire in four or five places, and that the carpets and bedding had been saturated with kerosene. Walde, who had insured his furniture for $1,000 in the Germania Fire Insurance Company, claimed that he lost a suit of furniture worth $937 by the fire, while the property, in reality, was only worth $65, his entire effects being of no greater value than $300. The circumstances of the case being of a suspicious character, the Fire Marshal made a complaint, and Walde was arrested and indicted for arson in the first degree, after the Fire Marshal had given a portion of his testimony in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Walde offered to plead guilty to arson in the third degree. Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted the plea, and the Recorder, after referring to the atrocity of the prisoner's offense, sentenced him to five years in the State Prison, at hard labor.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR THE CITY.

Messrs. Field and Deyo, the counsel for Charles Devlin, Tweed's bondsman, in the suit brought by him against the City, County, and State authorities, and against Ingersoll, Keyser, Garvey, and others, served notice on Mr. Peckham and Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday of a motion to be made by them on Monday next for the appointment of a Receiver of the City to conduct prosecutions against Ingersoll, Garvey, Connolly, and Keyser for the recovery of sums stolen by them from the City Treasury. The matter will be brought before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, and argued on the appointed day. This occasion will be the first on which this suit will be brought into court, and a lively argument is anticipated.

A NEW TRIAL DENIED.

Judge Donohue, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, denied a motion for a new trial made by the plaintiff in the case of James Bagley against the Mayor, &c. Bagley, it appears, was directed by the Commissioner of Public Works, a few years ago, to repair the Broadway pavement. The direction was without warrant of law, and no bids for the work were put in. A special act was, however, passed by the Legislature overruling the objection and permitting the plaintiff to recover on showing the work to have been necessary. This he failed to do, however, and when the case was brought to trial judgment was given for the defendants. Nelson J. Waterbury appeared for the plaintiff, and F. L. Stetson for the defendants.

SUIT AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

E. N. Jewell has brought an action in equity in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Dykman, against C. N. Lambert and the Craftsmen's, Hope, and New-Jersey Life Insurance Companies, to compel them to set aside the transfer of their assets. The case was called up for trial yesterday, and Mr. Robert Sewell, who appeared as attorney for the plaintiff, stated the case to the court, showing very clearly that these companies had exceeded their powers under their charters. Plaintiff was a stockholder in the Craftsmen's Company. The Board of Directors, in 1872, authorized the officers of the company to transfer their assets to the Hope Company. This company took them and turned them over to the New-Jersey Company, and that company took them all in. This, he claimed, was all done without the consent of the stockholders, and in clear violation of the powers

granted the company by its charter. The court reserved its decision.

COURT NOTES.

Michael O'Connor, of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, was held in $200 bail by Justice Smith, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, for selling liquor to a boy under eighteen years of age.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having finished all the business before them, yesterday handed in a large number of indictments, and were discharged by Recorder Hackett with thanks.

In the suit of Amasa Lockwood against Lebbeus B. Ward, referred to in THE TIMES yesterday, the jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas rendered a verdict of $478 25 in the plaintiff's favor. The action was to recover for the value of buildings erected on leased lands.

Judge Donohue, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided in the case of Weil against Borchardt, that although an assignment to an Assignee under the United States Bankrupt act vacates all attachments had against the bankrupt for the previous four months, a composition deed does not have this effect.

J. Nicholson Elbert, under indictment in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, for the alleged forgery of a United States registered bond, who was arrested and brought to this City recently from California, was admitted to bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields in the sum of $5,000, Walter Lockwood becoming his surety.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday, William Polle, of No. 1,234 First avenue; Henry Hoover, of No. 2,360 Third avenue; Michael O'Connor, of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, between First and Second avenues, and Terence Robinson, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, were each held in $100 bail for violating the Excise law.

Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday heard the case of Alfred E. Tilton against Algernon S. Sullivan, the public administrator. J. G. J. Metcalf was the real party in interest, and sued to recover $1,900, which he said he loaned to one Laura Sheridan, deceased, formerly the keeper of a house of ill-fame. A verdict was given for the defendant.

The action of B. H. Frank & Son against the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of this city was brought to trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The suit is to recover $3,862 30 on a fire insurance policy issued by the defendants. The answer alleges that the fire was not accidental, and that the amount of the loss was overstated. The case is still on. J. J. Frank appears for the plaintiffs, and Raymond and Coursen for the defendants.

A woman, from whose face care had taken away almost all traces of her former beauty, came before Justice Bixby at the Tombs yesterday, holding by her hand a little boy twelve years old. She gave her name as Mrs. Ellen Brooks, of No. 737 East Ninth street, and said that her husband had been sent to the State Prison for five years. She was out of employment, and could not support her little son, William Brooks. Justice Bixby sent the unfortunate boy to the Roman Catholic Protectory.

Henry Moore, of No. 209 East Forty-second street, charged Matthew White with assaulting him on the public street, biting him and tearing his clothes. In court the prisoner was identified as having been held in $500 bail to keep the peace about a month ago. Judge Murray declared the the bond forfeited, and sent the papers to the District Attorney to have the amount recovered from the bondsman. The accused was then held in $1,000 to keep the peace, and Moore was committed to the House of Detention.

The case of Juan Maria Spinetti against the Atlas Steam-ship Company, (limited,) was brought to trial and decided before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $10,000 and interest, alleging that he had shipped from this City to Maracaibo, Venezuela, in one of the defendants' vessels, on May 15, 1874, a box containing $10,000 in gold coin, which was lost. The answer of the defendants was that the box contained only $5,000. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,626. Joseph H. Choate appeared for the plaintiff and Everett P. Wheeler for the defendants.

The suit of Joshua Denbigh against the Laborers' Union Benevolent Association of the City of New-York was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff charges the union with publishing in a paper a notice directing laborers not to work under him, he being a foreman. He also charges that they sent around notices to his employers, charging him with black-mailing laborers. In this way he says they caused his discharge from various employments. He sues to recover $20,000 damages. The answer alleges that the plaintiff did exact small contributions from laborers, and that the defendants are specially incorporated to protect laborers from such exactions.

The trial of Austin Black, indicted for subornation of perjury, was continued before Judge Barrett and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The defense was opened, and the prisoner was put on the stand to testify in his own behalf. He stated that he had not known the contents of the slips of paper on which the questions to be put to Howells and Bullinger, (whom, it is alleged, he tried to suborn,) were written with the answers accompanying. He said these slips were handed to him by Dusenbury, who became State's evidence in the case, and that he never knew the contents of the slips until they were read in court by the District Attorney. He had supposed they contained true evidence gathered by Dusenbury, to whom he gave $25 for his trouble. He had not given any money whatsoever to suborn witnesses. The prisoner's examination will be continued to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Argument has been heard on the following cases in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 705.—*Hoffman vs. Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio. This was an action on an insurance policy issued by the company on the life of one Hoffman. The defense was that Hoffman had never paid the cash portion of the premium, and that the policy had never been delivered. On these facts the judgment was for the company, and it is here claimed that he did pay the cash portion of the premium to a party who was authorized by the agent to receive it, with the knowledge and consent of the agent of the company, as to and for the agent. The company reply that the party to whom the money was paid was simply an insurance broker, engaged in getting risks and selling them to different companies, and that there was no transaction in relation to the premium money paid to which the agent was privy, or which was brought home to the knowledge of the company. And it is submitted that as there was a judgment below for the company on the facts disclosed this court will not go into a re-examination of those facts.

No. 935.—*The Home Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George Newman.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Minnesota. On motion of Mr. J. B. Sanborn, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 936.—*The United States, appellants, vs. Francisco M. Alvarado.*—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of California. On motion of Mr. A. A. Sargent, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 148.—*Henrietta Hoffman, appellant, vs. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by J. A. Garfield, of counsel for the appellant.

No. 701.—(Assigned.) *Henry B. Miller, Collector of Cook & Co., et al., appellants, vs. Morris K. Jesup et al.*—This was argued by Mr. J. K. Edsall, of counsel for appellants, and by Mr. Obadiah Jackson and Mr. P. Phillips for the appellees.

No. 702.—(Assigned.) *Isaac Taylor, Collector for Peoria Co., et al. Appellants, vs. James F. Secor and William Tracy.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Lyman Trumbull, of counsel for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Some time ago Minnie Brandt was convicted in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Special Sessions, after trial at her own request without a jury, of grand larceny and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of two years. Yesterday, William D. Daley, her counsel, made application to the Supreme Court of New-Jersey for a writ of habeas corpus and another of certiorari. The ground of the application is that the Court of Special Sessions has not and cannot have jurisdiction over the case. Mr. Daley's argument is that no prisoner can waive indictment by Grand Jury or trial by petit jury, and that until the Grand Jury shall have indicted a prisoner no court can try him or her for felony. The court granted the writ. If the counsel's ground be sustained by the court, a large number of prisoners who have received their sentences in the Special Sessions Courts throughout the State will be entitled to their liberty. The Courts of Special Sessions were originally organized to relieve the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

THE SUIT AGAINST CONTROLLER GREEN.

The suit brought by Justice Kelly, of the Sixth District Civil Court, to test the right of Controller Green to withhold his salary, had been, after a previous adjournment, set down for hearing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but early in the morning, before the court opened, Mr. Green's counsel appeared, and left word with the Clerk that Mr. Green meant no disrespect to the court in asking for repeated adjournments, as his health would not permit him to attend, and that he had obtained the consent of opposing counsel to postpone the case until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Bells vs. Bells; Hart vs. Petit; Maylender vs. Kohn; Target vs. People's Insurance Company; Mudge vs. Cortright; Reyser vs. Van Schoening; Crosly vs. Leah; Carroll vs. Riker et al.; Same vs. Same; Hens vs. Dere; Walson vs. Shields; Fowler vs. Buck; Jacob vs. Manchester; Goodman vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; in the matter of Jacob Casper, &c.; in the matter of Smith, &c.; Osborne vs. Keech; in the matter of Rea; McKee vs. Sweeney; String vs. Cosine et al.; Hargreaves vs. Fairchild; Bressler vs. Volkenning; Hargreaves vs. Dickerman; Hargreaves vs. Grenell; Wetzler vs. Jameson; Dunn vs. Ashley; Hoff vs. Sullivan, No. 1; Same vs. Same, No. 2; Palmer vs. Hussey; Blessing vs. Reily; Luckhardt vs. Astern; Cook vs. Hoes.

Capen vs. Security Savings Bank.—The blank in the petition must be filled up and the petition verified.

Motion Granted.—Mann vs. Willoughby; in the matter of Malone.

Fowler et al. vs. The New-York Gold Exchange Bank.—I am not satisfied as to the sufficiency of the surety of A. G. Black; a surety must be furnished.

In the matter of Campbell & Spofford.—I have received the briefs of the counsel for the several petitioners and of the Corporation Counsel, but I do not find among the papers the petitions or the proofs.

Sharp vs. Sharp.—Report of Referee is confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Mahoney vs. Geib.—I regard the demurrer as frivolous, and therefore overrule it, and direct judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Popham vs. Barrette.—The witness must answer the question objected to; Lathrop & Clapp, 40 N. Y., 328.

Bruff vs. Security Fire Insurance Company.—To whom was notice of this application given?

In the matter of the Berk Hamedeash, &c.—If the petitioner is a corporation the seal should be attached to the petition.

Pendergast vs. White.—Motion for a reference is granted.

Le Baron vs. The Long Island Bank et al.—This is a case in which the defendants should have an opportunity of being heard. I shall open the default on these conditions: That the defendant pay to plaintiff the costs before notice of trial and $10 cost of motion; that the case be placed on the Special Term calendar for trial on the first Monday of March, and that defendants stipulate to try the same when called.

Bell vs. Tilden.—Interrogatories allowed.

Boyle vs. Loucks.—Explanation required.

Emsinger vs. Hallock et al.—Order granted.

Matter of the application for appointment of a Receiver of the assets of Household Publishing Company.—The attorneys representing the judgment creditors, who claim to be heard on the appointment of a Receiver, as well as the attorneys presenting this application and the attorneys for the company, will all appear before me on Wednesday, the 1st of March, at 10:30 A. M., to be heard on the subject of appointing a Receiver.

Granted.—Shipman vs. Ryan; Dooley vs. McGuire; Dow vs. Bacon.

Moody vs. Demody.—Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

The People ex rel. Walker vs. Conner, &c.—Order for discharge of prisoner, &c. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
56—Livingston vs. White, Trustee.	205—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
85—Matter of Gazzann.	209—Bright vs. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
89—Continental Bank vs. Black.	235—Matter of Third Avenue R. R. Co.
93—Plummer vs. Thompkins.	241—Teutonia Sav. Bank vs. Town of Springport.
132—Tetens vs. Bockman.	257—Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.
143—Morange vs. Vogel.	264—Kelsey, &c., vs. Hegeman.
150—Matter of Walsh.	284—Jenkins vs. Johnson.
153—Page vs. Page.	289—Telkampf vs. Goodchild.
163—Beers vs. Walker.	297—Loder vs. Hulett.
165—Matter of Witthaus.	301—Frank, &c., vs. Hesse, &c.
166—Matter of Reilley.	322—Simon vs. Jacobs.
168—Matter of Stuyvesant	328—Black vs. Maltby, &c.
170—Matter of Hoffman.	329—Dauchy vs. French.
171—Matter of Auld.	
172—Matter of Manz.	
196—Darrin vs. Low.	
198—Nelson vs. Thwing.	
202—Fitzgibbons vs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday in March.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact—No. 268, Koffman vs. Schoeneman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued. Held in Supreme Court. Case on. No. 2064—People State of New-York vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.	1060½—Smith, Trustee, vs. Mead et al.
4087—Haffeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1062½—Rucker vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	2262—Coalson et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.	1194—Stone vs. Raven.
225—Maguire vs. Tardy et al.	1020—Johnson vs. Gaynor, Execut'x et al.
452½—Clark vs. Cockreill et al.	1240—Graham versus The Mayor, &c.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.	1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.	2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
382—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.	698—Gourand vs. Spencer.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.	1824—Halleoker versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.	736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.	1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	1266—Prouty vs. Guitean.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.	1268—Spaford vs. McPhail.
1136—Briggs et al. vs. Thomson.	844—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor.	1200—Demarest, Ass'e vs. Paillard et al.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1322—Hess vs. Stern.
970—Schappert vs. Sulzer.	1324—Guggenheim versus Smith.
1334—Same vs. Same.	1326—Bigler vs. Atkins.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1328—Security Sav. Bank vs. Smith.
1218—Kelley vs. Van Triet et al.	1330—Baldwin vs. Squires.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.	1332—Gibson vs. Mittnight.
772—McKee vs. Chemny.	1336—Windmuller versus Crane et al.
1230—The Gold and S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.	1338—Tallon vs. The Mayor.
872—Lexon vs. Julian.	1340—Detmold et al. vs. Cochrane, &c.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.	1342—Boenhagen versus Bloom et al.
2336—Thomson, Ass'e, vs. The Mayor, &c.	1346—The Mayor, &c., vs. Connolly.
1228—Blandy vs. Gould et al.	1348—Schulz vs. Sire.
1548—The N.Y. & B. Trans. Co. vs. Berger et al.	1350—Partridge vs. Thayer
1058½—Rucker vs. Mead et al.	1352—Wehry et al. vs. Koch.
	1354—Vroom et al. vs. Natchman.
	1356—Lannon vs. Schreyer.
	1358—Scott, Admin'tor, vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Company.
	1360—Ris vs. Blanchard et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on.—No. 2350—Funck vs. Brink et al. No further day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No. 27—Phelps vs. Redfield. | No. 31—Merrity vs. O'Neil.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.	1453—Smith vs. Kelly.
1454—Burns, Adm'r, vs. Lutze et al.	219—Schwartz versus O'Brien.
1519—Sewards vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.	1471—Clarke vs. Dillon.
2137—The People, &c., vs. The Mayor and Board of Apportionment.	1445—Reimer vs. Adolphi.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg.	1441—Kavanagh vs. Pollion.
1473—Woods vs. Beams.	2284—Battersby vs. The Mayor.
1302—Strutzer et al. vs. Third Av. R. R.	1676—Hillman, Ex'r, vs. Raphael.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor.	1684—Cowie vs. The U.S. Marrezzo Marble Co.
2174—Same vs. Same.	1646—Thomas versus The Mayor.
1474—Le Teure vs. Kellogg.	1722—Cox vs. Linbach et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.	1735—Frank vs. Mer. Ins. Co. of New-York.
1797—Wright versus The Mayor.	1736—Frank vs. Gebhard Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1495—Kouven vs. Duryea.	1525—Cafferata vs. Conner.
1665—Mackay vs. Asiel.	1630—Hoenig vs. Wolf.
1785—Meehan vs. La Salle.	1694—Hall vs. Bremmun.
1798—Palmer vs. Lang.	1769—Smith vs. Long.
2124—Taylor vs. Phillips.	1799—Haywood vs. Ternstein.
1601—Mowry vs. World Mut. Ins. Co.	1731—Shelly vs. Third Av. Railroad Company.
1611—Johnson vs. Schuyler.	1669—Schweitzger vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
1611½—Frank vs. Ætna Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.	
612—Frank vs. Park Fire Ins. Company.	
1734—Frank vs. Con. Ins. Co. of N. Y.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

The People vs. Austin Black and John Dusenbury, attempt at perjury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Francis Decahula, robbery.	Patrick Tarbert and John C. Morrissey, grand larceny.
Michael McLoughlin, robbery.	Mary Kelly, grand larceny.
Ambrose Perdrento, felonious assault and battery.	Daniel Curtin and Edward Cassidy, grand larceny.
Mary Duffy, grand larceny.	Edward E. Beach, false pretenses.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 M., K.& T. S.F. 60	200 Lake Shore...... 60¼
10,000 do......c. 59⅞	1500 do...... 60⅜
8,000 do...... 59¾	1500 do...... 60½
10,000 St. P. Con.S.F. 89¾	1500 do...... 60⅝
200 A. & P. Tel...... 20½	200 do...... 60¾
21 Farm. L. & Trust.250	400 do...... 60⅝
100 Rock Island......110½	900 do...... 60½
200 Western Union...... 71¼	500 do......c. 60½
400 do...... 71⅛	400 do...... 60⅜
2700 do...... 71¼	1700 do...... 60¼
20 do...... 70⅞	1700 do...... 60⅛
900 do...... 71⅛	3500 do...... 60
2700 do...... 71½	500 do......s3. 59⅞
2500 do...... 71⅜	200 do...... 60
200 do......c. 71⅜	400 do...... 60⅛
500 do...... 71½	1500 do...... 60¼
100 Kansas & Texas. 12½	300 do......s3. 60¼
500 Pacific Mail...... 30¾	600 do......s3. 60⅛
300 do......s3. 30⅝	100 Mich. Central...... 60⅛
1100 do...... 30⅝	500 do...... 60
500 do...... 30¾	500 do...... 59¾
300 Erie Railway..b3. 18⅛	700 St. Paul...... 42⅛
1100 do...... 18	700 do...... 42⅜
200 C., C. & I. C...... 5	500 do......s3. 42¼
600 do......s3. 5	200 do...... 42⅜
400 St. Paul Pref...... 79½	200 do...... 42½
100 North-west. Pref. 63¼	200 do...... 42⅜
200 do...... 63½	10 Pacific R. of Mo. 113¼
1400 North-western. 42⅜	300 Tol. & Wabash. 3½
100 do......c. 42⅜	1500 do...... 3¼
900 do...... 42¼	300 do...... 3½
200 do...... 42⅜	100 do...... 4
100 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅜	200 do...... 3⅞
50 do...... 21½	100 do...... 3⅝
400 do...... 21¼	200 do...... 3½
500 do...... 21⅛	23 do...... 3½
300 do...... 21¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......123	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.117⅝
40,000 do......12.122⅞	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..b. c..119⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.121⅛	10,000 do......12.119¼
2,000 do......b. c.121	500 do......b.c.119⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bs.103	100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.116
5,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. Coup...b. c. c.104¾	50 Wells Far. E.b.c. 87½
9,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s.109½	100 American Ex...... 62½
20,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 89¾	12 do......b.c. 63
1,000 C. & N.W.GBs. 92⅞	20 U. S. Ex......b.c. 74
21,000 do...... 92½	100 do......b3. 74
2,000 Mor. & Es.C.B.102	100 Un. Pac......b.c.c. 67¼
5,000 Erie 3d...... 104¼	200 do......b3. 67½
1,000 L. & W. B. C...... 99	100 Mich. Cen......b. c. 59⅞
1,000 H. & St. J.8s,C. 84¼	100 do...... 60
10,000 do...... 84	50 do...... 60⅛
2,000 C. F. & M.1st. 87½	100 do...... 60⅜
10,000 M. So. Sk. Fd.109½	200 do...... 60½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103¾	700 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 60¼
1,000 North Mo.1st. 92¼	900 do...... 60⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.108⅝	2900 do...... 60½
5,000 do......108½	1400 do...... 60⅝
5,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 99	500 do...... 60⅞
20,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 99	1000 do...... 61
5,000 West. Pac.Bs.101¾	1000 do......s3. 60⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105¼	700 do......b3. 61
1,000 do......105⅝	500 do...... 61⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.103¼	500 do...... 61
8,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 96	900 do...... 60⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st. R.120	800 do...... 60¾
1,000 C., C. & I.C.2d. 18	100 do...... 60⅞
20,000 R.W.&O.C.1st. 93¾	1100 do...... 61
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 73	1600 do...... 61⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 90	800 do......s3. 61
1,000 do......b.c. 91	1300 do...... 60⅞
10,000 T. & W. 1st,St. L. Div...b. c. 65¾	1100 do......s3. 60¾
20,000 Gt. W.1st,'88. 90	100 Erie Railway...... 18¼
3,000 W.U.T.C.1900 98½	600 do......b. c. 18
1,000 Gt. West. 2d. 65½	400 do......b3. 18⅛
2,000 N. J. Cen.Con.108¾	100 do......c. 18⅛
1,000 Dub. & S.C.2d Div......b. c.107	2200 do......b3. 18¼
25,000 Mo., K.& T.C., S. F......b. c. 60	500 Ill. Cen......b. c.102
14,000 do...... 60⅛	150 Cen. of N. J..b. c.107
5 Del. & H. Canal...121	400 C. & R. I. b. c.b3.110¾
100 Quick. Pf..b. c. c. 24½	100 C. & N. W. b. c. c. 42½
1500 Pacific Mail.b. c. 30⅝	300 do......c. 42⅝
500 do......s3. 30½	100 do...... 42⅝
500 do...... 30⅝	100 do......s3. 42½
700 do......b3. 30⅝	100 do...... 42⅝
300 do...... 30¾	600 do...... 42¾
100 do......c. 30¾	100 do...... 42¾
10 do...... 31½	100 do...... 42⅞
200 do......b3. 30⅞	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 63⅞
100 do......s3. 30¾	100 do......c. 63⅞
20 do...... 31	100 do...... 63¾
600 do...... 30¾	300 do...... 64
700 W. U. Tel......b. c. 71⅝	100 T., W. & W..b. c. 3¼
50 do...... 71⅝	200 do......s3. 4
1400 do...... 71⅝	50 do...... 4⅛
500 do......s3. 71⅛	400 do...... 4½
500 do......c. 71⅝	50 Alb. & Susq......103
700 do...... 71¾	50 do......b. c.103
2900 do...... 71¾	500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 42⅝
10 do...... 72	100 do......c. 42⅝
100 do......c. 71¾	300 do...... 42¾
100 do......s3. 71⅝	1100 do...... 42⅞
300 do...... 71⅝	200 do...... 43
2800 do...... 71⅝	400 do...... 42⅞
2300 do...... 71⅞	200 C. M. & S.P.Pf.b.c. 79⅞
200 do......c. 71⅞	100 do...... 79⅝
3800 do...... 72	1300 do...... 79¾
1400 do...... 72⅛	262 D., L. & W..b. c.117⅞
2400 do...... 72¼	25 do...... 118
100 do......c. 72¼	200 do...... 118⅛
100 do......b3. 72⅜	100 do...... 118
1000 do...... 72¼	100 Chic. & Alton...101½
20 do...... 72¼	25 Dub. & S. City... 74
500 do...... 72¼	100 do......b. c. 74
700 do......b3. 72⅜	100 New-Jersey......143
100 do......s3. 72⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 19¼
200 do......c. 72¼	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 29½
1400 do...... 72⅜	200 Kansas Pac..b. c. 13½
1900 do...... 72¼	200 O. & M..b. c.s10. 21⅝
600 do...... 72⅛	600 do...... 21½
2600 do...... 72	400 do...... 21⅝
	50 do...... 21⅝
	100 Con. Coal......b. c. 46⅛
	900 do...... 46
	40 do......s3. 46½
	200 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 20½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C.3.65s. 73	100 Erie Railway.b60. 18⅜
45,000 Union Pac.1st.105¾	200 do......s3. 18¼
15,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92½	600 do......c. 18¼
11,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 65½	200 do...... 18¼
8 Bank of America.152	100 do......s30. 18⅛
200 West. Union...s3. 71⅞	300 do...... 18¼
1400 do...... 72	100 Lake Shore...... 60⅞
200 do......b3. 72⅛	100 do...... 61
200 do......c. 72⅛	500 do...... 61⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 30⅞	200 St. Paul......s3. 42¾
400 do......s3. 30¾	100 do...... 42⅞
200 do...... 30⅞	200 St. Paul Pf......s3. 79¾
100 do......b3. 30⅞	100 do......b3. 79⅞
100 do......s3. 30⅞	100 do...... 79¾
100 Mich. Central... 60¼	300 St. L. & Iron M... 25¼
500 Tol. & Wabash... 3⅝	100 do...... 25

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 United States 5-20 Coupon, 1868......123½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds 103⅛	40 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.115⅞
1,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89½	100 do......115¾
1,000 do......b. c. 89⅝	20 do......115½
5,000 H.&St J.8s,Cv. 84	100 do......s3.115¾
10,000 C. Pac. G. bds.108¾	100 do......s3.115¾
7,000 do......108⅞	200 do......115
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105¾	100 do......115¼
3,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.100½	100 do......115⅛
1,000 Lou. & Nash. Con.'98.b.c. 91⅞	600 Erie Railway.b. c. 18¼
	200 do......b3. 18⅜
6,000 Tol.,P. & War. W. Div...b. c. 80	600 do...... 18
4,000 do...... 80¼	500 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 61⅛
1,000 Del. & Hud. R., '91......b. c.114	2000 do...... 61
	300 do......s3. 60⅞
300 Cn.Coal of Md.b.c. 46	300 do......s3. 60¾
100 W. Un. Tel.b.c.s3. 72⅛	200 do...... 60⅝
1900 do...... 72¼	100 do...... 60¾
700 do...... 72⅛	1000 do...... 60⅝
1300 do...... 72	800 do......s3. 60⅝
100 do...... 71⅞	500 do...... 60½
700 do...... 71⅞	500 do...... 60⅜
100 do......s5. 71⅞	5300 do...... 60½
600 do...... 71¾	3300 do...... 60¼
300 do......s3. 71⅝	100 Mich. Cen.b.c.s3. 60¾
50 do...... 71⅞	800 do...... 60⅛
1800 do...... 71⅞	200 do......b3. 60
4900 do...... 71½	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 42⅜
2900 do...... 71⅜	50 do...... 42½
700 do......s3. 71⅜	200 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 42⅞
200 do...... 71⅜	500 do...... 43
800 do...... 71¼	200 do...... 42⅞
2400 do...... 71⅛	100 do......b3. 42¾
1200 do......s3. 71	25 do...... 42¾
3000 do...... 70⅞	300 do...... 42⅝
2725 do...... 71	300 do...... 42½
1000 do...... 70⅞	100 C.M.&St.P.Pf.bc.b3 79⅞
2400 do...... 70¾	100 do...... 79½
1800 do...... 70⅝	300 Chi.& R.I...b.c.b3.110¾
5 do...... 71	200 do......s3.110⅝
1300 do...... 70½	150 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.120
	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 21½
500 Pac.M.S.Co.bc.s3. 30¾	300 do...... 21⅜
100 do......b3. 30¾	100 Mo., K. & Tex.b.c. 12½
100 do...... 30⅝	25 St.L.,I.M.&So.b.c. 25
800 do......s3. 30½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs. 92⅜	800 Pacific Mail...... 30½
7,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 96⅛	2000 do...... 30⅜
100 N. J. Central....107⅛	3000 do...... 30¼
350 do......107	3100 do...... 30½
1600 West. Union.... 70⅞	4700 do...... 30
2000 do...... 70½	100 do......b3. 30⅛
400 do......b3. 70⅝	100 do......s3. 30
800 do...... 70⅝	1100 do...... 29⅞
500 do...... 70¾	2200 do...... 29¾
600 do...... 70⅞	500 Erie Railway...... 18⅛
500 do...... 70¾	100 do......b3. 18⅛
1100 do...... 70⅝	100 do......s3. 18
1200 do...... 70½	100 do...... 18
800 do...... 70⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W...118
700 do...... 70¼	600 Lake Shore...... 60¼
10 do...... 70⅝	1100 do...... 60⅜
1300 do...... 70¼	600 do...... 60½
500 do......s3. 70¼	700 do...... 60⅜
1050 do...... 70⅜	600 do......s3. 60½
500 do...... 70¼	1400 do...... 60⅜
100 do...... 70⅜	200 North-west...s3. 42¼
700 Consol. Coal...... 46	100 do......b3. 42½
100 do...... 45⅝	100 do...... 42½
100 do...... 45¾	300 do...... 42⅜
100 do...... 45½	200 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅜
100 Rock Island......110⅜	300 do...... 21¼
50 Ft. Wayne Sp.... 91½	

TUESDAY, Feb. 29—P. M.

The cloud which has hung over the stock market for weeks past seems to have no present intention of clearing away, but on the contrary daily grows denser and darker. If the cloud have a silver lining operators are unable to obtain a glimpse of it. Perhaps the only thing in the situation calculated to afford the bulls a basis for hope is that affairs look so *very* bad that it is reasonable to presume they must be near the worst, when, of course, unless old proverbs are entirely delusive, they are sure to mend. And in this connection it may not be altogether out of season to remark that the rumor mongers and prophets of disaster are at present doing a lively business, and it is not, perhaps, too uncharitable to suspect that the gloomy stories they are circulating may be intended to enable the bear speculators to cover, if not just now, in the near future. Wall street is no stranger to such tactics. The day's business was in excess of that of yesterday, aggregating 211,000 shares, of which 86,000 were in Western Union, 55,000 in Lake Shore, and 27,000 in Pacific Mail. The bulls early in the day put their shoulders to the wheel, and succeeded in effecting an advance in prices. The advantage gained, however, proved to be a precarious one, as the bear clique used the opportunity offered to put out fresh lines of short stock, the pressure to sell being most pronounced at the close of business, when stocks were thrown overboard with the utmost recklessness. This was especially true in the case of Pacific Mail, nearly 15,000 shares of the stock having been rained on the devoted heads of the bulls within the space of fifteen minutes. It must be said, however, that the stock offered a stubborn resistance to an assault so sharp and vigorous, yielding only ½ ₱ cent.

Western Union was conspicuous in the early advance, rising to 72⅜, from which it steadily declined until the price touched 70⅛, the closing quotation having been 70⅜. Pacific Mail rose to 30⅞, and afterward fell off to 29¾, closing at 29⅞. Lake Shore fluctuated between 59⅞ and 61⅛, and closed at 60⅜. Erie was steady in the neighborhood of 18. The Granger shares were comparatively firm, and participated only to a slight extent in the late decline. The intelligence from Illinois in regard to the foreclosure proceedings had a depressing effect on Wabash, which fell off from 4½ to 3¼. New-York Central declined to 115, closing at a recovery of ½ ₱ cent. The other investment shares were firm.

During the greater portion of the day the money market ruled easy at 3@3½ ₱ cent., but shortly before the close the demand from brokers who had delayed making up their accounts at bank ran up the rate to 5 ₱ cent. This demand was speedily satisfied, and the final transactions were at 3@3½ ₱ cent. There is no change to report in discounts, and the market remains as last quoted. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption was $400,000.

The London market for securities was a fraction lower for consols, and firmer for United States bonds. The former declined to 94¼@94⅜ for money, and 94½@94⅝ for the account, while in the latter 1865s (old) advanced to 105@105⅛, and 1867s to 108, 10-40s being steady at 106⅛, and the new 5s at 106½. Erie declined to 15⅞ for the common, the preferred ranging between 32 and 32½. The Bank of England made a further gain of £40,000 sterling on balance to-day. Three months' discounts in the open market are quoted at 3½@3⅜ per cent. At Paris, Rentes closed firm at 66f.32½c. The sterling exchange market, under an increased demand resulting from the recent sales of United States bonds here for London account, was firmer. Prime bankers 60 days' bills, sold at $4 85¾@$4 86, and demand at $4 89½. The gold speculation was firm at 114@114⅛, which were the opening and closing quotations respectively. The rates on gold loans ranged from 4 ₱ cent. interest for carrying to flat. The advance in gold to 114⅛ was due to the announcement that $315,000 specie had been shipped to Havana to-day and $250,000 additional was engaged for Thursday's steamers, further amounts being expected to go forward in the early future. To-morrow's European steamer, it is reported, will take out $100,000 gold coin. The shipment of coin from San Francisco East to-day was $160,000.

Government bonds were barely steady at the early boards, but new buyers appeared in the afternoon, and the market strengthened materially. All the issues were held at higher prices, the most marked advance having been in 1867s, which for many days past have been on the decline. Railroad mortgages were in good request, and in several instances there was an advance in prices. Toledo and Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, made an exceptional advance of nearly 2 ₱ cent., reaching 65¾. State bonds were firm on limited dealings.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date amount to $4,498,987, against $3,469,070 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $3,934,686 in 1874. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, are $42,090,219, against $39,361,336 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $47,412,340 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

Gold receipts	$418,630 79
Gold payments	391,335 21
Gold balance	45,126,869 11
Currency receipts	435,482 46
Currency payments	499,799 98
Currency balance	37,396,089 13
Customs	293,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 29.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 85½, $4 85¾	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	116⅝	115⅛
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅜
Pacific Mail	30⅝	29¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	42¾	42½
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	79½	79½
Lake Shore	60⅝	60⅜
Chicago & North-western	42⅜	42⅜
Chicago & North-western Preferred	63⅞	63⅞
Western Union	71⅛	70⅜
Union Pacific	67¼	67½
Toledo & Wabash	4½	3⅝
Delaware, Lack. & Western	118	118
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107⅛
Panama	131	131¼
Erie	18¼	18⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅜	21¼
C. C. & Indiana Central	5	5
Harlem	141	141
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19¾	19½
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	30	29½
Michigan Central	60¾	60
Illinois Central	101½	102
Missouri Pacific	12⅛	12¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116	115	860
Erie	18¼	18	9,500
Lake Shore	61⅛	59⅞	55,000
Wabash	4	3¼	4,250
North-western	42⅞	42¼	4,650
North-western Pref.	64	63½	1,300
Rock Island	110¾	110⅜	1,100
Fort Wayne	102¾	102¾	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43	42¼	5,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	79⅞	79⅜	2,900
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	120	120	100
Del., Lack. & Western	118½	117⅞	200
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107	600
Michigan Central	60½	59¾	2,750
Illinois Central	102	102	500
Union Pacific	67½	67¼	300
Dubuque & Sioux City	74	74	100
C. C. & Indiana Central	5	5	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19¼	19¼	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	29½	29½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅝	21⅛	3,500
Iron Mountain	25¼	25	400
Consolidation Coal	46⅛	45½	2,340
Western Union	72⅜	70⅛	86,420
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	20½	20¼	300
Pacific Mail	30⅞	29¾	27,120
Quicksilver Pref.	24½	24½	100
Kansas Pacific	13½	13½	200
Kansas & Texas	12½	12½	200
American Express	62¾	62½	100
United States Express	74	74	100
Total sales			211,450

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	127	127¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅞	123⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123¼	123½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117⅝	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117⅝	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121½	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123⅜	123⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅜	123⅝
United States 10-40s, registered	118¼	118½
United States 10-40s, coupons	121⅛	122
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin, $42,000 for interest and $361,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,210,000
Gold balances	814,917
Currency balances	1,018,215

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$74,880,650
Currency balances	3,511,238
Gold exchanges	3,782,471
Gold balances	626,885

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, '86...... 31½	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.104¾
Alabama 8s, '83...... 31½	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.104¾
Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 45	N. Y. 6s, G'd L'n. '91.120
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.is. 15	N.C.6s,old,Jan. & Ju. 17¼
Ark, 7s, M. & L. R.. 15	N.C.6s,old,Ap.& Oct. 17
Ark.7s.L.RPB&NO. 15	N.C.,N.C.R..Ja. & J.. 55
Ark. 7s, M. O.&R.R. 15½	N.C., N.C. R., A.& O. 55
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.. 15	N.C.,NCR,c.off,J.&J 40
Connecticut 6s......106	N.C.,NCR,c.off,A&O 40
Georgia 6s...... 93½	N. C. Fund. act, '66. 11
Georgia 7s, n. bds..104	N. C. Fund. act, '68. 9½
Georgia 7s, ind......101	N. C. New bds, J.& J. 9
Georgia 7s, G. bds..104	N. C. New bds, A.&O. 8½
Indiana 5s......102½	N.C.Spec.tax,class 1. 3
Illinois c. 6s, '77....102½	N.C.Spec.tax,class 2. 2⅞
Illinois c. 6s, '79....102½	N.C.Spec.tax,class 3. 2¾
Illinois W. Loan....102½	Ohio 6s, '81......105
Kentucky 6s......102½	Ohio 6s, '86......109
Louisiana 6s...... 44¼	Rhode Island 6s......106
Louisiana n. bds...... 44¼	S. C. 6s...... 35½
Louisiana 6s, n. F.D. 44¼	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 35½
Louisiana 7s, Pen.... 44⅛	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 35½
Louisiana 6s, L. bds. 44⅛	S. C. F'g Act, '66... 36⅛
Louisiana 8s, L. bds. 38	S. C. L'd C.,'89,J.&J. 36⅛
La. 8s, L. bds of '75. 44¼	S. C.L'd C.,'89,A.&O. 36⅛
Michigan 6s, 1883...104	S. C. 7s, '88...... 37⅛
Michigan 7s, 1890...108	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '76...101	Tenn. 6s, old...... 45
Mo. 6s, due in '77...101	Tenn. 6s, new bds.. 43½
Mo. 6s, due in '78...101	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s. 43½
Mo. 6s, due in '79...101	Texas 10s, '76......104
Mo. 6s, due in '80...102	Va. 6s, old...... 36½
Fund. bds, due '94-95.103¼	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 37
Long bds, d'e '81-91 in.103	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 37½
Asyl. or Univ'y, d.'92.103½	Va. 6s, Con. bds...... 75
Han.&St.Jo., due '76.101	Va.6s, ex mat'd coup. 69
Han.&St.Jo., due '86.102¼	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924. 73
Han.&St.Jo., due '87.102¼	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st....114	Detroit, M. & T. bds.100¾
Alb. & Susq. 2d......108½	Buffalo & E. n. bds..106
Alb. & Susq. 3d......100	Buffalo & S. L. 7s...103
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 21	Lake Shore Div. bds.104
Bost., H. & E. Guar.. 22½	Lake Shore C. C.1st.105
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,G. 49½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 36	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 99
Ches. & Ohio,ex Cou. 32	Marietta & Cin. 1st..106½
Chic. & Alton 1st....115½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1903..103½
Chic. & Alton Inc....107	Mich.C.1st8s,'82,S.F.114
Joliet & Chic. 1st....110	N. J. South. 1st 7s... 20
St. L., J. & C. 1st....102	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.105
C.,B.& Q. 8 p. ct. 1st.114⅞	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.105
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s....108¾	N.Y. Central 6s,R.E.102
C.,R.I. & Pac. 1st.7s.109¼	N.Y.Central 6s, Sub.102¼
C.,R.I.&PSF.I.6s,'95. 99	N. Y. Central 7s, '76.101¼
Cen. of N.J.1st,new.114	N.Y.C.& Hud. 1st,C.122½
Cen. of N. J. 1st Con.111½	N.Y.C.& Hud. 1st,R.117
Cen. of N. J. Conv..108⅛	Hud. R. 7s2d S. F.'85.112½
L. & W.B.Con.Guar. 98⅜	Harlem 1st 7s. C......118
Am. Dock & Im. bds.104	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg...118
M&S.P.2d,73-10 P.D. 97	North Missouri 1st.. 92¼
M&S.P.1st,7s$G.R.D 98	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 98¾
M&SP.1st,7s£G.R.D 90	Ohio & M. Con...... 98
M.&St.P.1st,LaC.D.102⅝	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..108½
M.& St. P.1st, I.& D. 90	Cen. Pac.San Joa.br. 96¾
M.& St. P.1st,C.& M. 98½	Cen. Pac.Cal.&O.1st. 94⅝
M. & St. P.Cons.S.F. 89⅝	Cen. Pac. L. Gt. bds. 99
M. & St. P. 2d...... 98	West'n. Pacific bds.101⅞
Chi. & N. W., S. F...106	Union Pac. 1st bds..105¾
Chi. & N. W., Int.bs.105	Union Pac.Ld. Gt.7s.103¼
Chi.& N.W.,Cons.bs.103½	Union Pac. S. F...... 96
Chi. & N. W., Ex. bs. 96	So. Pac.R.bds.of Mo. 70
Chi. & N. W. 1st....103½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 89½
Chi. & N.W., C,G.B. 92¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 74
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s. 95	Pitts.Ft.W.& C. 1st.116
Peninsula 1st, conv.103	Pitts. Ft.W.& C. 2d.108
Chi. & Mil. 1st......101½	Pitts. Ft.W.& C. 3d.103
Winona & St.Pet.1st. 83	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.109½
Winona & St. Pet.2d. 70	Clev. & P. 4th S. F..102½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.109½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 54¼
C.,C.,C. & I.Con. bs.. 98	R., W. O. Con. 1st... 93⅝
Morris & Essex 1st.117	St. L. & I. M. 1st....100
Morris & Essex 2d..108¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 74½
Morris & Essex C...101	Alt. & T. H. 1st......106
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.109	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf. 92½
Mor&Es.1stCon.G'd.108	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 73
Erie 1st Extended..108¾	B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.. 92
Erie 2d 7s, '79......104	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 85
Erie 3d 7s, '83......104¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 80
Erie 4th 7s, '80......102	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s. 42
Long Dock Bonds....106	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 91
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 90	T.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 65¼
Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv. 84	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 64
Ced.Falls&Minn.1st. 87½	Tol. & Wab. Con. C. 47
I.,Bloom'n&W'n 1st. 35	Gt. Western 1st '88.. 90
Mich.So. 7 ₱ cent.2d.103¾	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 65½
Clev. & Tol. S. F....106	Quincy & Tol.1st,'90. 58
Clev. & Tol. n. bds..105⅝	H. & C. Mo. 1st...... 82
Clev., P. & A. o. bds.104	W. Un. bds, 1900, C. 98¼
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.105	W. Un. bds, 1900, R. 98½

And the following for City bank shares:

America......150	Mechanics'......138
American Exchange.114	Mercantile......105½
Butchers' & Drov's'.135	Merchants'......119
Central National....100	Metropolitan......128
City......300¼	Nassau......103
Commerce......115	North America...... 99
Continental...... 80½	Oriental......170
Corn Exchange......134	Park......125
First National......200	Phenix...... 94¾
Fulton......150	State of New-York.100
Gallatin National....128	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108⅛	108¼
United Companies of New-Jersey	141½	142½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅜	56½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50½	50¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred		46
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅜	21½
Northern Central Railroad	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106	106⅛

The United States Rolling Stock Company has declared a dividend of $2 94 gold payable March 1.

The coupons of the mortgage bonds of the St. Paul Warehouse and Elevator Company will be paid on presentation at the Central National Bank of this City or at the banking house of Dawson & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Messrs. Chase & Atkins, bankers, No. 18 Broad street, will pay the coupons of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company due March 1.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	35	Moss, bales	32
Cotton, bales	5,132	Spirits Turp., bbls	42
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	174	Resin, bbls	137
Copper, bbls	48	Oil-cake, pkgs	730
Dried Fruit, pkgs	10	Pork, pkgs	458
Eggs, bbls	2,959	Beef, pkgs	741
Flour, bbls	13,675	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,750
Wheat, bushels	41,000	Grease, pkgs	270
Corn, bushels	50,797	Lard, pkgs	1,032
Oats, bushels	20,700	Lard, kegs	100
Malt, bushels	12,090	Stearine, pkgs	130
Barley, bushels	12,500	Butter, pkgs	3,229
Grass-seed, bags	219	Cheese, pkgs	3,435
Flax-seed, bags	180	Tallow, pkgs	143
Beans, bbls	640	Dressed Hogs, No	642
Peas, bushels	2,112	Pecans, pkgs	122
Corn-meal, bbls	235	Syrup, bbls	88
Corn-meal, bags	680	Starch, bxs	215
Hemp, bales	37	Tea, hf-chests	403
Hops, bales	298	Tobacco, hhds	298
Hides, No	664	Tobacco, bxs., &c	191
Hides, bales	1,046	Whisky, bbls	752
Leather, sides	35,657	Wool, bales	96

COFFEE—Very quiet in the wholesale line to-day; quotations nominally as in our last.

COTTON—A light movement has been reported for early delivery at irregular prices, though the official quotations have not been altered....Ordinary quoted at 9 1-16c.; Low Middling at 11 13-16c.@12 1-16c.; Middling at 12⅝c.@12 13-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 573 bales, (of which 280 bales were on last evening,) including —— bales to shippers, 530 bales to spinners, and 43 bales to speculators.....The business for forward delivery has been moderate and prices have been quoted weaker under less favorable advices from Liverpool....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,700 bales, (of which 2,200 were on last evening and 16,500 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12⅝c.@12 13-32c.; April, 12 11-16c.@12 23-32c.; May, 12 31-32c.@13c.; June, 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; July, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; August, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing quiet and steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,132 bales, and at the shipping ports were 13,853 bales, against 19,751 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 51,173 bales, against 58,803 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,453,563 bales, against 2,941,572 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 25,604 bales; to the Continent, 9,053 bales; stock in New-York, 170,803 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 858,182 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Good Mid.	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14¾	15	15	15

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 5-16	Middling	11 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL.—An unusually slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, with prices generally quoted weak. Offerings of most kinds have been more liberal. Lots on dock have been pressed for sale, and quoted irregular. Shipping Extras in lines have been quoted about as in our last, but have attracted less attention. City Mill Extras have been offered with reserve, as most of the local mills have contracts to provide for by current production. Minnesota Extras have been quoted about steady, but have been comparatively quiet. Trade and Family Extras generally slow of sale. Little call noted for unsound, especially the poorer qualities, which are in liberal stock. Demand from the Provincial markets at the moment very limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5@$5 60; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, mainly at $4 40@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7 10, chiefly at $6 10@$6 60, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 65@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 60@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with Fancy do. at higher figures. Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 3,300 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western shipping Extras and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been less sought after and quoted barely steady, though holders of really desirable Extras have not been urgent in their offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$5 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in rather better demand, especially choice brands of superfine, which have been quoted rather stronger in price. Poorer qualities comparatively slow of sale, and somewhat irregular. We quote at from $4@$5 05 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 430 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 90@$5 for choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been very quiet and weak in price....We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to only 400 bbls., in lots, part from dock....Common qualities difficult to market....Corn-meal in bags, has been very lightly dealt in, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in less demand, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to fancy, ₱ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal has been neglected in the wholesale line; small lots have been marketed within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds. Prices of Raisins and Currants favor buyers. Sales, 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 50; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 75@$3 05; 1,600 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10½c.@10¾c.; 600 cks. Cocoanuts at 6¾c.@7c.; 180 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5¼c., and 100 cases. Sardines, quarter-bxs., 14⅝c.

GRAIN—The movements in Spring Wheat have been comparatively moderate since our last. Shippers have been unwilling to operate freely, and the bids on export account have been generally lower, in most instances 1c.@2c. a bushel. The Western advices were unfavorable, and the private cable reports said to have been less encouraging. Holders, however, have been reluctant to make important concessions, particularly on prime to choice samples, which have been in quite moderate supply. Millers have been purchasing very sparingly. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention, yet has been quoted firm as to values, particularly in the instance of strictly prime. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 114,500 bushels at $1 33½ for prime No. 1 Milwaukee or Sheboygan Spring; (30,000 bushels,) in store; $1 32½ for very good Canada Spring, in bond; on private terms, for strictly prime Canada Spring, (16,000 bushels,) in bond, to arrive, for export; $1 40 for a small lot (500 bushels) very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for milling, an outside quotation; $1 27¾ (rumored) for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 13 for choice No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export; $1 10 for mixed Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 10, in part, for No. 3 Chicago Spring, car lots; 98c.@$1 15 for very inferior to very good ungraded Spring, mostly car lots, and $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania, (ten car-loads taken for local milling purposes)....Corn has further yielded about ½c. a bushel, on more urgent offerings, and a restricted inquiry from all sources. Export call light, and mostly for ungraded Mixed Western, prime steamer quality, bought by sample. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, at 61½c.@63¼c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63¼c. for prime steamer; afloat, 60c.@60½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 60c.@62c. for new Yellow New-Jersey, car lots; 70c. for round Yellow State; 62c. for about fair new Yellow Southern; 62c.@65c. for new White do., and, nominally, 68c.@70c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat....And for forward delivery a very moderate demand has been noted, and prices have been again quoted lower....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted (nominally) at 62½c.@63c.; April at 62½c....Sales were reported of 5,000 bushels, April option, at 62½c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been neglected and quoted wholly nominal, with State, good to choice, quoted at 85c.@88c.; Canada, in bond, 86c.@88c., and Western, 82c.@86c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been inactive and irregular in price, with No. 1 Canada quoted nominal within the range of $1 20@$1 30, the latter for very choice; No. 2 at $1 10@$1 15; No. 2 Bay at $1 15@$1 18, and two-rowed State at 75c.@85c....A very slow call has been noted for Barley Malt within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 45 for very poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 85c.@$1 05 for two-rowed do. do....Canada Peas have been dull and heavy, with prime, in bond, 98c. asked, and 96c. as the best bid at the close; a lot of 2,000 bushels sold a day or two since at 98c. ₱ bushel....Buckwheat has been quiet but quoted about steady, with prime State at 61c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been quoted a shade lower on more liberal offerings, leading to a more active business, chiefly in Mixed and White State, Mixed Western, and New-York Nos. 2 and 3, all car stock. Only a few small lots of White Western were marketed, and these of poor quality. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 45½c.@47½c. for poor to very good Mixed Western, mainly at 45½c. for poor, (8,800 bushels;) 48c.@51c. for White Western, ordinary to about prime, car lots; 46½c.@47½c. for about fair to good Mixed State; 47c.@51c. for very poor to very good White State; 53c. for fancy do., (one car-load;) 47¾c. for New-York No. 2; and 45c. for New-York No. 3....Feed has been in less request, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $17@$21 50, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$20 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw without change of moment. Inquiry for shipping Hay, to-day, mostly for southern coastwise markets....Cloverseed has been quoted a trifle higher, with a fairly active demand noted mostly from export buyers, closing firm, with choice State quoted at 14¼c.; choice Pennsylvania and Western at 14c.; strictly prime Canada at 13¾c. Sales have been reported to-day of 300 bags State at 14¼c.; 200 bags Pennsylvania and 150 bags Western at 14c., and 120 bags Canada at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Yesterday's report (crowded out this morning) included sales of 700 bags choice State at 14c. ₱ lb....Other seeds dull and nominally as last quoted....Of Marrowfat Beans 300 bbls. sold at $1 75 ₱ bushel, free on board.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally dull and nominal in price. Gunny Bags quoted at 12¾c.@13¼c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¾c.@13c. asked for standard, and 12½c. best bid.

HEMP—Dull; quotations unchanged. Stock includes 57,475 bales Manila Hemp, 6,472 bales Sisal Hemp, 14,000 bales Jute, and 2,326 bales Jute Butts here. And at Boston, 5,700 bales Manila Hemp, 723 bales Jute, and 1,000 bales Jute Butts....Sales 300 bales Jute Butts, to arrive per Idemena, on private terms, rumored at 2⅝c., gold; the sales reported by us yesterday included 1,000 bales per Queen of Beauty at 2½c., gold.

MILK—There is an ample supply of Milk arriving daily, and there is no improvement to be reported in prices. Sales were made at the railroad depots to-day at the rate of $1 50@$2 30 ₱ 40-quart can. Contracts are made with dairymen for a supply of Milk for the month of March at the rate of 4c. ₱ quart, the receiver paying the railroad freight. The average receipts of Milk daily during the week via the Erie Railway, were 21,600 cans; Harlem, 2,550 cans; Midland, 650 cans; New-Haven, 700 cans; Hudson River, 500 cans; scattering, 2,000 cans; total, 9,000 cans.

MOLASSES—Generally quiet to-day; quotations as before. Sales reported, since our last, of 64 hhds. new crop Porto Rico, (choice,) for jobbing purposes, on private terms; 40 hhds. Demerara, in lots, at 35c.@38c.; small lots of Porto Rico at 40c.@60c., the latter for fancy; 60 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 52c.@60c.; and, by auction, 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 46c.@53½c....Syrups as quoted in our last.

NAILS—Have been sparingly dealt in on the basis of $2 85@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more sought after and quoted steady. We quote within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 70@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 50 for No. 1; $4 50@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 900 bbls. No. 2 and finer grades at $1 85@$3 75; and 500 bbls. No. 2 and 1 at $1 85@$2 50....Tar continues inactive at $2 12@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been slow of sale, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 36c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls. at 36c.; and 40 bbls., New-York pkgs., at 37c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been slow of sale on the basis of late quotations. Linseed has been in rather less demand, in a jobbing way, at somewhat lower figures. Red, Cotton-seed, Menhaden, Olive, Lard, and Tallow Oils have been generally inactive within the previous range. Tanners' Oils have been in somewhat better request, and held with confidence. Most other kinds, dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@74c.; Bleached do., 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 53@$1 56; Unbleached Sperm, $1 82½@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 90; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 10 for very good to prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.@68c.; Linseed-oil, 58c.@59c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 50c.; Bleached do., 53c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 50c.@53c.; Yellow do., 57½c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c.@62½c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 23c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8¾c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 83c.@92c.; Cod, 55c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 85c.@$1 15; Mustard-seed Oil, 80c.@85c.; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut, 11c.@13¼c.; Tanners' Oil, 48c.@51c.; Lubricating Oil, 25c.@35c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but held firmly; quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c. in bulk, and 11½c. in shipping order....Refined has been in comparatively limited request; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14¼c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request for early delivery, opening stronger, influenced to some extent by a limited call for round lots to deliver on February contracts, but closing weaker....Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 75 for inspected, with round lots quoted at $22 95@$23 asked, and $22 50 reported as the best bid....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, new, $18 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 70 bbls. Prime Mess within our range....And for forward delivery, a moderate business was reported, opening higher, but closing lower....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 50@$22 65; April, $22 60@$22 70; May, $22 65@$22 75; June at $22 75....Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., May, at $22 75, and 1,500 bbls., June, at $22 75@$22 80....Dressed Hogs have been in slack demand, with City quoted at 10½c. ₱ lb....Western Hogs at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been attracting less attention and have been quoted less firm in price. Sales of 9,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13¼c.@13¾c. for light, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus; Pickled Shoulders at 9¾c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Smoked Hams, 15c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8¾c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13½c....Sales for Western delivery of 200 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms....Under more favorable advices from the West, Bacon has been held higher, checking business, though a rather better demand has been noted for shipment, partly for the West Indies....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅜c.; Western Long Clear, 12c.; do. Short Clear, 12⅝c.@12¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12⅜c. Sales, 20 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12½c., and 100 bxs. City Long Clear, for the West Indies, at 12⅜c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅞c.; Short Clear at 11⅞c.@12c.; Short Rib at 11½c....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, the demand having been almost wholly from refiners, and prices, though opening weak, closed more firmly....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. prime at $13 31¼@$13 37½, closing at $13 37½, and 50 tcs. off grade at 13c....And for forward delivery, business has been more active, closing rather stronger in price generally....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 35@$13 37½; April, $13 55@$13 57½; May, $13 72½; June, $13 87½@$13 90, and July, $13 92½@$14....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,750 tcs., March, at $13 32½@$13 37½; 5,500 tcs. April, at $13 52½@$13 57½; 1,500 tcs. May, at $13 70@$13 72½; 500 tcs. June, at $13 85@$13 87½....There has been a fair demand noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted firm at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and No. 1 at 13c. Sales, 200 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13¼c.@13⅜c....Refined Lard has been moderately sought after; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13½c.@13⅝c.; for the West Indies at 13c., and for South America at 13⅞c.@14c. Sales, 300 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef has been in more active demand, and now has been held with more firmness....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$13 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$12 for Old and New Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$32 50; Philadelphia do., $30; sales, 100 tcs. Philadelphia Extra Mess and 500 tcs. India and Prime Mess on private terms....Beef Hams have been in some demand at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; sales, 150 bbls. at $25 for prime Western, and $22 50@$23 50 for Southern....Butter and Cheese quoted essentially as in our last, on a moderate inquiry....Fresh Eggs have been less sought after, and again quoted easier in price at from 19c.@22c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 19½c.@20½c....Tallow quoted weak, with sales reported of 120,000 lb. good to prime at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; and 50 bbls. at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Yesterday's report of dealings in Tallow embraced sales of 180,000 lb. fair to choice at 9c.@9 5-16c., chiefly prime, for export to Liverpool, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., which indicated a slightly weaker market....Stearin wanted, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted up to 14¼c.; choice City at 14¼c. Sales have been reported of 150 tcs. choice Western at 14¼c.; 100 tcs. off grade at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb....Philadelphia City Oil-cake quoted there at $39 asked, free on board, with $38 50 bid.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather steadier on the basis of yesterday's quotations, with more inquiry noted from Refiners for desirable grades. Sales to-day, 1,329 hhds. and 290 bxs., including 919 hhds. new crop Refining Cuba at 7 5-16c.@7⅜c., mainly at 7⅜c.; 38 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.; 97 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 275 hhds. Martinique at 7¼c.; and 290 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. And last evening, 2,470 bags new crop Centrifugal at 8⅛c.@8⅜c....We quote fair Refining Cuba, 7⅜c.@7⅜c.; good do. at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Claved stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4½c.@5⅝c....Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 10⅞c.@11c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅝c., and Yellow at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The dealings in this line since our last have been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted rather weak, in most instances. The export inquiry has been comparatively limited. Sales have reported, since our last, of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@17c.; 34 cases 1873 Ohio at 9c.; 40 cases do. New-England at 16c.; 50 cases 1874 do. at 8c.@10c.; 25 cases 1873 Wisconsin on private terms; 50 cases sundries at 7c.@30c., and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 10; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter continued in good demand, especially on berth, at steady rates. More inquiry noted for room for Provisions and Clover-seed at unchanged quotations. Tonnage for Petroleum in light demand, but held firmly. Market otherwise quiet, but without important alteration....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour (to complete cargo) at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ 60 lb.; and, by steam, 4,100 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 3,200 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 1,000 bags Clover Seed at 30s.; 50 tons Leather at 50s. ₱ ton, (the quotation of 60s. bid, in our last, should have been placed under the heading of London by steam.) And by steam from New-Orleans (reported thence) 1,250 bales Cotton, part at 7-16d. ₱ lb. And a ship 1,473 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on private terms....For London, by sail, 4,700 Staves (of recent shipment), on private terms; and, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 250 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton; 2,000 Staves on private terms; a small lot of Oars at 7-16d. ₱ foot, running measurement; 500 tcs. Beef, part at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ 60 lb.; 75 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by sail, 24,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders a British bark, 613 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British ship, 1,115 tons, (to arrive from Havana,) with about 7,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d.; and a British ship, 1,020 tons, with about 6,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) at 6s. 6d., with option of Dublin or Belfast at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Hull, by steam, 300 bags Clover-seed at 35s.; 200 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 400 bbls. Sugar at 30s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with equal to about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored on private terms, but without reliable particulars....For Antwerp, by steam, 60 hhds. and 100 cases Tobacco at 47s. 6d. and 27s. 6d., and 80 bxs. Bacon at 40s....For Rotterdam, by steam, (reported as of recent shipment,) 700 bales Cotton, 35 bbls. Ashes, 100 pkgs. Tallow, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, 150 pkgs. Tobacco, at current rates....For Copenhagen, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon, on private terms, quoted at 50s.@52s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Christiania, by steam, 20 tons Leather at 90s. ₱ ton....For the Baltic, a Norwegian ship, with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored on private terms, but without confirmation....For a British windward island, a British schooner, 161 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $800, and back with Produce from Porto Cabello, on private terms....For Richmond, a schooner, 210 tons, with Pig Iron, from Philadelphia, at $1; and from Richmond, with Slate, for New Orleans, at $5 ₱ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,432 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,274 head or 369 cars, of which 208 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 422 cars for the same time last week, and 328 cars for the same time last year. The market for the week thus far has been dull and slow, and but few of the transactions were for Eastern trade; the quality of the offerings will hardly compare with last week, the proportion of common stock being a shade more; the attendance of buyers was only fair, and prices rule from a shade to an eighth off last week's quotations; some lots were disposed of to yard dealers yesterday at about last week's rates; prices weakening to-day; 700 head disposed of; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,056, 1,165, and 1,523 lb., at $4 25@$4 75@$5 50; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,044, 1,161, and 1,284 lb., at $4 87½@$5@$5 25; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,030 to 1,041 lb., at $4 60@$5; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,110, 1,191, and 1,367 lb., at $4 75@$5@$5 75; Colorado Steers, averaging 1,243 lb., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 16,600 head for the same time last week, and 6,200 head for the same time last year; the market for the week thus far has ruled fairly active; 6,500 head were disposed of, 1,800 of which were for Brighton butcher market, and the balance for Eastern trade; attendance of buyers good. The quality of stock offering compares favorably with last week's, there being more prime lots in the yards; prices have ruled on medium and common grades at from ⅛c. to ¼c. advance, and on best offerings ¼c.@⅜c. advance, on last week's quotations; the best lots about all sold out; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 76 lb., at $5 50; 104 lb., at $6 40; 90 lb., at $5 80; 104 lb., Extra, at $7 12½; 89 lb., at $6 12½; Ohio Sheep, averaging 92 lb., at $5 70; 99 lb., at $6 25; 82 lb., at $5 75; Indiana Sheep, averaging 94 lb., at $5 75; Illinois Sheep, averaging 108 lb., at $6 35. No Lambs in the market. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 10,200 head for the same week last year; and 6,600 head for the same week last year; the market for the week thus far has been slow for want of desirable sale stock to operate with; the offerings have been mainly light common grades; only a few loads of good Yorkers have been received for sale and but few lots of good quality heavy Hogs; only 8 cars of Yorkers disposed of to-day; light grades at $8@$8 15; a few loads of fair quality Yorkers sold, hauling at $8 25@$8 50; sales yesterday of 4 car-loads of heavy Hogs at $8 75@$8 85; 20 cars remaining unsold, mostly light grades.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 828 head; there were plenty of Cattle for the demand; many changed hands, being bought by butchers and the balance taken by speculators; as compared with last week the market did not improve; sales of choice at $9@$9 25, extra at $8@$8 75, first quality at $7@$7 75, second quality at $6@$6 50, and third quality at $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,876 head; the Northern supply was light, but with the Western there was a full complement, as the season of Lent begins to-morrow; the market was rather slow at last week's rates; sales in lots at $2@$3 each; extra, $3 50@$6 50 each.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; quiet but firm; sales of choice at $5@$5 50; good at $4 50@$4 75; fair at $4@$4 40; Shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; active and higher, on Light and Packing grades; sales of light Bacon and New-York Shipping grades at $7 80@$7 90; Packers at $7 80@$8; New-England Shippers, $8@$8 25; Philadelphia, $8 75@$9; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; active and firm; sales of common to choice at $4 50@$6.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 475 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,187 bales; coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 37,136 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 29.—Holiday, Mardi Gras. Cotton—Net receipts, 783 bales; gross, 811 bales; exports, to the Channel, 4,210 bales; coastwise, 2,190 bales; stock, 53,966 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 787 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; sales, 683 bales; stock, 63,498 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 29.—Holiday. Cotton—Net receipts, 1,054 bales; gross, 1,054 bales; exports, coastwise, 186 bales; stock, 67,414 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 29—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3⅛@3⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105; New-York Central, 105.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94 9-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £40,000.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108; Erie Railway shares, 15⅞.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 29.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅞.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Rentes closed firm at 66f. 32½c. Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 6⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 6 7-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 18,100 bales, of which 9,500 bales are American. Cotton to arrive weaker and tending down; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 3-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 3-16d.; sales of Middling Mobiles, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6⅛d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6¼d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 67,000 quarters, of which 64,000 quarters are American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive, 1-32, cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January (per sail,) at 6 1-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery at 6⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 1-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery at 6 3-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery at 6 7-32d. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive quiet, and partially 1-16d. cheaper on the day.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn 27s.@27s. 6d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. ₱ cental for average California White, and 10s. 2d.@10s. 8d. for Club do.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 5 31-32d.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 51s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, and tending down.

LONDON, Feb. 29—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon.

5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8d.@8½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, 23s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 29.—Spanish Gold, 209½@210. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days gold 1@1½ premium; short sight, gold, 2½@3 premium; on London, 13@14 premium; on Paris, 1@1¼ premium. Sugar dull.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucia di Lammermoor, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Carleton.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Lesle, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Uncle Anthony—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Rosa.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Alabama Colored Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—At 4—Organ Concert—Mr. S. P. Warren, Mrs. Kate Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies	(per annum)	$7 50
Ten Copies	(per annum)	12 50
Twenty Copies	(per annum)	22 00
Thirty Copies	(per annum)	30 00

And One Extra Copy to Each Club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

A majority of the Democratic Caucus Committee is in favor of reporting a measure similar in purpose to what is known as the Payne bill, that is, the repeal of the Resumption law, with certain conditions mainly directed toward securing a tedious plan of accumulating coin, while the minority insists on the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. As the best which can be expected from the Democrats involves taking a decided step away from specie payments, the country has every reason to desire that the House should leave the financial question severely alone. As the most pronounced hard-money Democrats insist equally with the most obstinate inflationists on dishonoring the solemn pledge of the nation to resume in 1879, it would be idle to expect the legislation which is needed to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury from a coalition between the hard-money men of both parties. In fact, the advanced wing of the Democratic Party on financial questions is pretty nearly in the position now occupied by the most retrograde section of the Republican Party on the same subject.

Congressman Hill, of Georgia, is evidently one of those Democrats whom his fellow-Democrats would gladly suppress if they could. He embraces every possible occasion to fight the war over again. In a debate on restoring to the pension-rolls certain soldiers of the war of 1812, who were dropped for participation in the rebellion, Mr. Hill yesterday revived the oldest of issues, and went back to the Hartford Convention of historic times. He claimed that secession began in New-England, and in that famous conclave. Of course, this was not to be endured by the Republicans, one of whom—Mr. Hoar—declared that he was tired of being lectured from the Democratic side. Mr. Hill was obliged to hear once more his Confederate Congress resolution providing for the execution of Federal prisoners, and both he and Mr. S. S. Cox were reminded that they had been guilty of committing indiscretions in debate which they had endeavored to suppress by mutilating the record. A general squabble ensued; Mr. Holman, with alacrity, obtained the floor and shut off the debate, and the familiar Democratic policy of silence and suppression once more prevailed.

There have been so many absurd misrepresentations about the course of the Attorney General in regard to the whisky prosecutions that the publication of the dispatch given in our Washington news is timely. It was sent by Mr. Bristow to the Solicitor of the Treasury when in St. Louis in October last, and its instructions are substantially identical with those which Mr. Pierrepont has been roundly abused for promulgating. Unless important ends are to be gained, the Secretary stated that he would make no terms with any indicted party; to those who offer to surrender, he would recommend that they should plead guilty and throw themselves on the clemency of the court, which should be asked to suspend neither judgment nor sentence, unless, after hearing the statement of the guilty person in open court, it should be deemed proper to use him as a witness. This dispatch was only issued after consultation with the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the policy it lays down has not been changed since the opening of the whisky prosecutions.

The report of the encounter between two such accomplished masters of legal fence as David Dudley Field and Gov. Tilden will be found to be rather lively reading. While on the stand in the Tweed case yesterday, the Governor testified to his share in certain transactions which were more creditable to him than those alluded to in the cross-examination of Monday. It will be noticed, however, that the Governor's account in court of his share in breaking up the Ring has somewhat less of the heroic about it than the story which gets into print about election time. In the latter the Governor appears as "Hercules Slaying the Tammany Hydra;" in the former he resumes his natural character of a keen and rather tricky lawyer, driving sharp bargains with the men of whom he was horribly afraid to the very last, and decidedly averse to doing anything in a straightforward way which could be accomplished by roundabout methods. Mr. Tilden did his own useful part in the overthrow of the Ring, but the club and the lion's-skin are about the least appropriate emblems he could select to commemorate his performance.

It would be matter for regret should Mr. A. J. Campbell's bill for the reform of the District Courts fail because of honest differences of opinion about the details of the bill on the part of those who are in favor of its principle. It is objected, for example, that to reduce the District Courts from ten to six would simply amount to giving the Justices a six months' vacation each year, since there is no possibility of two Justices holding court in the same building at the same time. It has been proposed, therefore, to retain all the districts till the expiration of the terms of the present Justices, making the immediate reduction of officials as sweeping as is compatible with this modified arrangement. By requiring the fees in all dispossession proceedings to be paid into the City Treasury, it is assumed that the City will be a gainer of about $90,000 a year, where it now expends twice that sum. In consolidating the districts it would be well to make the new ones coterminous with the new Senate districts, and thus avoid undue multiplication of electoral divisions. Those who are opposed to any alteration of the bill will probably argue that as the Justices are at present employed on the average only about three full days in the week, the public will be compelled in any case to give the present incumbents full pay for half work, and that it only makes matters worse to throw in a few superfluous court officers for the purpose of retaining the existing number of courts. But if the bill cannot be passed without some concessions, it would be better to make them rather than lose the chance of effecting at least a partial reform.

The troubles between the Chinese and the Portuguese, at Macao, recall to the minds of men the existence in the Asiatic seas of the last shadow of the power of Portugal. There was a time when, under the reign of Emanuel the Fortunate, the Portuguese flag was supreme in the Indian Ocean. For nearly a century this supremacy was maintained, and the exploits of such navigators as Vasco di Gama shed lustre on the Portuguese name. It was in that period that Barbary was given to England as part of the dowry of the Portuguese Princess who was married to Charles II., and in that time Macao was granted to the Portuguese by a Chinese Emperor as a reward for defending the coast against a Japanese pirate. This partly isolated port has been the shipping point for the new slave trade, and coolie ships, flying the Portuguese or Chilian colors, have done a great business there. Otherwise, the commerce of Macao has fallen into the hands of the English, who have undoubtedly incited the Chinese to demand that the trade of the port shall pay duty to the Chinese Customs service. A line of revenue junks bars the entrance to the harbor, and the Portuguese authorities threaten to blow the whole force out of water if it is not removed. The Chinese loan, guaranteed by Customs receipts, is largely held in Great Britain. If Portugal resists, it is easy to see what the sequel of the struggle must be.

The bill for the reduction of salaries of City officials was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday, after a number of amendments had been adopted making the reductions greater than were originally proposed. A provision was also added abolishing the offices of the Commissioners of the various Departments of Charities and Correction, Health, Taxes and Assessments, Fire, and Docks, other than the Presidents of these departments. This provision is to go into effect at the expiration of the terms of the present Commissioners. The consolidation of the administration of the departments under single heads is a step generally considered to be in the direction of increased efficiency and economy; but the reductions which have been made in salaries are so indiscriminate that the suspicion arises whether they have not been made with a view to defeating the passage of the bill. When the bill comes up for third reading, it will be seen how many of those who voted for retrenchment and economy in Committee of the Whole, will stand the test of a roll-call. Mr. Webb's bill, which he is to introduce to-day, proposes to extend the terms of the present Excise Commissioners for three years longer. This is a measure for which there seems to be no adequate reason.

THE "ANTI-CONTRACTIONISTS."

The advocates of paper money have lately shown a desire to escape the odium which belongs to them by calling themselves "anti-contractionists." If these gentlemen were theorists, discussing the currency question in their own back parlors, they might call themselves what they chose. But as most of them are trying to influence the action of Congress, they have some responsibility in the matter, and cannot be allowed to assume a name which conceals the actual tendency of their policy, and recommends it to some who would otherwise reject it. If the "anti-contractionists" should take the title of "anti-resumptionists," they would express much more accurately their real position. Most of them are, in fact, open opponents of resumption, and some of them are so without being more than half conscious of it. The name by which they would like to be designated discloses to those who understand the situation exactly what they are after.

The anti-contractionists have a singular unanimity in their professions. They are all in favor of the repeal of the act of 1875. They are all opposed to funding. They all approve of the payment of duties in greenbacks. They are, to a man, opposed to the national banks, and generally favor an all-greenback currency. The only token of respect which they are willing to pay to the demands of national honor, with reference to the legal tenders, is the vague declaration that they are opposed to any further inflation. But this is an idle assertion. There is no argument for retaining the present enormously excessive currency which would not apply with equal force to the increase of it. If we need more money now, when there is no use for a large part of what we have got, we shall always need more. If the shrinkage of business, the fall of prices, the failure of confidence have not done away with the necessity of any part of our paper-money, nothing ever will. No combination of circumstances can be imagined which would satisfy the soft-money men that they have enough, if they cannot now see that they have too much. There is no reason for supposing that men who oppose the voluntary contraction allowed by the Resumption act would not, if that act were out of the way, yield to the demand which would then inevitably be made for more paper.

Why should they not yield to such a demand? Under the specious plea of opposing contraction they are now found sustaining repudiation in two distinct forms. They insist on repudiating the pledge to resume contained in the act of 1875, and they are ready to repudiate the promise, originally made to secure the sale of the bonds, that the duties on imports should be collected in gold, and their product devoted to the payment of interest and principal. These forms of repudiation are perfectly express and undeniable. Public men who cannot see that they constitute repudiation, or who are indifferent to that fact, are not safe guides. When they can put aside such safeguards to the national faith as these, why should we think that they will withstand the clamor for inflation?

Moreover, it is of the essence of the anti-contractionists' belief that the regulation of the currency is a political matter, and no public man ever conceded that doctrine but was ready to concede inflation in proportion to the supposed popular desire for it. Indeed, it is only inflationists who contend that Congress should tinker the currency. Men who favor a sound currency, or, as Prof. Sumner calls it, a "value currency"—that is, a currency having an intrinsic value—do not expect to get its volume fixed by statute. It is only the unfortunate people who have come to think that the United States notes—which are really a promise to raise taxes and pay a certain sum—are money in themselves, that look to the Government to provide such a machine and manage it.

It is important that no one shall be deceived by the very obviously illusory title of "anti-contractionist." The men who assume that title would like to have us believe that we can prepare for specie payments "without inflation and without contraction." But we cannot. We cannot have our cake and eat it, too. The United States can no more pay its notes and leave them in circulation than a private banker could. And the Government cannot accumulate the $300,000,000 of gold which it is conceded must be in its own vaults and those of the banks to make resumption safe, without subjecting the country to all the consequences which are dreaded from contraction. The process may vary in details or in method, but in result it is still the payment of a long overdue debt by a debtor who has abused his credit. This cannot be done without sacrifice and inconvenience of some kind. But these will be slighter, less permanent, and less general if we take the simplest and shortest road to our destination, and gradually remove the currency. If we are not ready for this now, we are not ready for real resumption. We are not cured of our paper-money madness; we are still anxious to try a little draught of the liquor that has upset us. If the question could be left to the majority in interest, that is, to the majority of the men who do business honestly and prudently, and who are not in debt for more than they ever owned, it would soon be settled. We should enter on the narrow path which leads to resumption before the Centennial opens.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Connecticut will close the political campaign of this Spring; after the election in that State, in April next, there will be no annual election in any part of the Union until August. The nominations of both parties have now been made and the canvass is fairly open. A solution of the difficulties which beset the Republicans was found when all sections of the party agreed upon the nomination of Henry C. Robinson for Governor, and that gentleman consented to run. Mr. Robinson, as a highly popular Mayor of Hartford, a prominent lawyer, and an accomplished public speaker, has an enviable local reputation. He would make an honest, dignified, and thoroughly admirable Governor. As for the rest of the ticket, it is only necessary to mention the names of Francis J. Kingsbury, a gentleman of culture and wealth, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, late United States Commissioner of Census, and a well-known writer on finance, the candidate for Secretary of State. The other nominees are also men of ability and high character. The ticket must extort praise and respect from all parties.

The platform of the Connecticut Republicans has the positive merit of brevity and conciseness. It declares for intelligent retrenchment and reform, a return from extravagance to simplicity, and an untiring pursuit of those who prey upon the National Treasury. Barter and trade in the State Legislature are condemned, and short sessions are advocated. Public schools are declared necessary for the maintenance of the virtue and intelligence of the people, and hostility to any division of school moneys is declared in vigorous language. The financial question is met with a reaffirmation of the Republican doctrine that the Government obligations must be paid in gold, and that the welfare of the country demands that the necessary legislation to carry the Resumption act into effect must be had. No indication of the choice of the party for a Presidential candidate is made, and the last resolution in the series intimates that the popular aversion to a third term is based on the unwritten law of the land.

In contrast to this platform, the shuffling evasions of the Democracy seem weak and pusillanimous. The greenback convention assembled in New-Haven as a sort of monitory affair to the Democratic assemblage which met next day; and it discomposed the faithful and seriously alarmed Gov. Ingersoll, who was renominated by his party. The financial platform of the Democracy was never intended to commit the party to anything. It was like too many party utterances, designed to bridge over a perilous chasm by a mere form of words, which might mean whatever either wing should choose to make it. But it cannot be denied that Ingersoll is a strong candidate, and that the Republicans have a hard fight before them. Gov. Ingersoll comes of an ancient Democratic stock. His ancestors and relatives have always been "in politics," and have been rigidly true to party faiths and party traditions. Not one of the name has ever been drawn aside by new lights or new political doctrines. The Ingersolls, in all crises in political affairs, have been in the solid phalanx which supported the Fugitive Slave law, or opposed the Fourteenth Amendment, without a moment's hesitation or a qualm of conscience.

Both these Gubernatorial candidates are men of high moral character, personal dignity, and considerable local popularity. It cannot be denied that Ingersoll represents a party without any pronounced views on any subject. The New-Haven platform dexterously slurs over the political questions of the day, avoids any local reference whatever, and reserves all its fire for a denunciation of the Republican Party, which is held accountable for the great variety of moral and material confusion of which the country complains. Ingersoll represents the abstract idea of Democracy in Connecticut. Robinson stands for administrative reform, an honest and solid currency, non-sectarian public schools, and an economically administered local Government. The ultra partisan and bigoted conduct of the Democratic Legislature of Connecticut last year satisfied the people that men like Eaton are not to be trusted in the leadership of public affairs. Unquestionably, the Republican ticket is the strongest which has been presented to the voters of Connecticut in many years. The party will enter the canvass with old feuds healed, an organization perfected, and with abundant indications of success.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The depreciation of silver involves precisely the same economic laws as the depreciation of legal-tender notes. Silver has fallen because there is too much of it for the uses to which it is applicable, consistently with the maintenance of its former gold value. Greenbacks are at a discount for the same reason. There are too many paper dollars, and since they can be put to no other use than to circulate as money within the borders of the United States, they have for fourteen years been at a discount, as compared with the gold dollars they promise to pay. The rapid fall in the value of silver is a fact without precedent in the history of the precious metals. The origin of it dates less than four years back, or, rather, we should have said there was no decided dissolution of partnership between gold and silver until that time. The promulgation of the new German Coinage law left silver no extensive field for free circulation outside of Asia, while it threatened a vast addition to the supply seeking a market.

Silver, which previously to 1850 had constituted the bulk of the enormous metallic currency of France, had been already expelled from that country by the substitution of gold, the displaced coin going to Asia. France had what is known as the double standard, both gold and silver being a legal tender at a certain proportion fixed by law. Gold having greatly increased in quantity, as the result of the Californian and Australian discoveries, its value fell. As a consequence of being the cheaper metal it was made use of to pay debts, while the more valuable silver was collected from the circulation and exported. The value of silver has now fallen, and one hundred francs in good silver coin are worth as mere merchandise not more than ninety francs in gold. But France has made an agreement with Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, by which all those nations bind themselves to coin only a limited amount of silver in each year, and by this means the value of silver change is maintained at par with gold, and at the same time the gold is kept in circulation. The same principle operates in the case of our paper dollars. During the war, the Government issued too much paper, and drove the gold out of circulation. Of late it has limited its issues, and by so doing has kept the depreciation within bounds. If the quantity outstanding were steadily diminished the value would approach nearer and nearer to gold, and the gold premium would finally disappear as it has done in France.

England has employed gold as her sole standard ever since the Bank of England resumed specie payments in 1821. Silver is merely a token coinage, and compared with sovereigns on the footing of bullion value, it is at about the same discount as our dimes are in New-York when measured against the gold coin. But silver circulates side by side with sovereigns, because no man is obliged to take more than a small amount of it, and its value is protected by limiting the coinage. In Germany, under the new law, similar restrictions are in force, although the amount of silver in the coins is larger than it is with us or with the English. From the foregoing brief sketch it appears that the only country in Europe or North America where silver is wanted to serve as money, except to make good wear and tear, is the United States, and we want only about fifteen million dollars more than we already have on hand. Hence it is that silver, so far as obtaining a field for circulation as money is concerned, is practically barred out of Christendom. The only eligible vacant spot is the place now filled by our expensive fractional currency. Such being the case, it is not surprising that the precipitation on the market of the huge bulk of the former circulation of Germany, combined with the great yield of the Nevada mines, and an unusually feeble demand from the Asiatics, has caused a fall of more than ten per cent. in the price of silver at London, and that within a period of less than four years.

But how does this fall of silver affect the project for replacing the fractional currency with the old dimes and quarters that used to be so common before the war? It simply guarantees the success of that measure. Our standard of value at present is the greenback, and our small coins will be less depreciated, as compared with the standard on the footing of merchandise, than the shillings of England, the francs of Belgium, Switzerland, and France, the florins of Holland, or the marks of Germany. If ingenious persons undertake to imitate the coins for the profit afforded by the difference between the value of silver as merchandise and its value as coin, either one of the nations we have named will furnish a better field for the experiment than the United States. With gold at ten per cent. premium, there would be a margin of about six per cent., at present prices of silver bullion, out of which to defray the costs of successful imitation of our quarter dollar pieces, but the inducement to imitate the shillings of the English would be nearly three times as great. Hence, it appears that the business of imitating the silver coin is likely to be tried first in some foreign land. As to the sneers at silver, on account of its alleged inferiority in value to paper, they are, in our opinion, decidedly out of place so long as a pound of the best bank-note paper can be had probably for less than half the money it takes to buy an ounce of silver. It is just as easy to maintain the value of silver by proper restrictions on the coinage and on the tender of it for debts, as it is to keep up the value of the paper. An inflationist like Judge Kelley may consistently object to silver, but if he knew what he was talking about, he would not accuse the metal of being the less valuable of the two substances.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS.

The popularity of the American Geographical Society, its large and distinguished membership, and the full attendance at its frequent meetings, may be accepted as a gratifying evidence of the growing interest which geographical science is awakening among the more cultured classes of the community. As a whole, we neccessarily have less time for the pursuit of purely scientific subjects than that leisured and moneyed class which make up the mass of good society abroad; but in the field of geographical exploration Americans can and have taken a leading part of late years. The review of the year's work, which was the subject of Justice Daly's address before the Geographical Society on Saturday, shows how much has been done in opening up previously unknown parts of the world by Americans. The exploration of the Arctic regions, of tropical Africa, of the more remote coasts of this continent, and of the interior portions of the United States, have been pursued with enthusiastic ardor by our own people, and with means supplied both by the Government and by private liberality. The explorations of our Western territory have naturally the most attraction for us. Of the general physical characteristics of these sections, there is not a great deal to be learned, but of its details there is very much. Since the continent has been spanned by railroads, most people have gained a tolerably accurate idea of the general aspect and possible capabilities of that great unsettled belt of territory lying between our outlying Western settlements and those of the Pacific coast. We know that the greater portion of it is a desert, and that it must remain a desert until the demand for land is much greater than it is likely to be for the next twenty years. The exploration and surveys which are in progress there will determine the precise area of this desert, and of those isolated sections of it which may, by irrigation, be brought under cultivation, or which may contain valuable metals. For this purpose, the exploration of the Black Hills was ordered by the Government, and the report of Dr. Jenny confirms the view held by scientific men who are acquainted with the region—namely, that the gold fields are not rich enough to repay primitive, that is, placer, mining.

The explorations of Lieut. Wheeler, Major Powell, and Dr. Hayden in South-western Colorado, Utah, New-Mexico, and Arizona have been very fruitful in results. They have added largely to our geographical and historical knowledge, and there is little doubt that the work of a few more seasons will give us enough data to settle beyond question the origin of that remarkable race of house-builders, now such a puzzle to our antiquarians and ethnologists. The ruins of their habitations line the cañons in all directions in portions of the Territories named, and many of these crumbling towns and villages are found long distances from water. It is this fact which has thrown such an air of mystery over them. The question is repeatedly asked how this extraordinary race subsisted. Theirs was a hot and dry country; they were an agricultural people; and yet to many of the settlements the nearest known spring or water pool is distant sometimes as much as twenty-five miles. The fact only shows the necessity for further and closer examination of the country. The majority of the villages are along the edges of cañons which during the Summer are dry. This is the only time the exploring parties are there. In the Spring or late Fall they probably have streams of water in them, coming by drainage from the plateau above. The water may have been stored in reservoirs, which are now fallen into such a state of decay that they would escape observation in the hasty examinations which have hitherto been made. Other towns, not near cañons, but on ridges rising from now barren plains, were beyond doubt supplied by cisterns, the water being brought through some of the channels of former streams which are so numerous in their neighborhood, and which must be full in the rainy season. The vast amount of fragments of pottery, which cover the whole country for miles around these dwellings, may be taken as certain evidence that means for storing water was an important item in the domestic economy of the house-builders; but much light might be thrown on this puzzling subject by a careful examination of the practices of the existing Moquis or village Indians, whose mode of life cannot greatly differ from that of the extinct race. No information can be gained from the nomad Indians, who either will not or cannot tell anything about these interesting ruins. "They were here when our fathers came," is their usual reply to any question addressed to them on the subject.

Future explorations will probably be so conducted that the ruins will be traced from their most northern point south-west into Mexico. Should this be done, we shall know definitely whether the house-builders were of the same race as that Mexican people who have left us so many monuments of their architectural skill in the more densely populated portion of their country, where they had not, in constructing their buildings, to think only of defense. That the race will be found to be identical with the mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley is improbable. The Rocky Mountains separate the territory in which the two races lived, which in itself would be a sufficient barrier to primitive peoples. The progress of topographical surveys will probably discover enough to make it certain that the continent was inhabited by several distinct races, some semi-civilized and others wholly savage. Some recent explorations in Florida have shown that an aboriginal tribe once lived on the St. John's River who subsisted wholly on shell-fish, which indicates a very low grade in the scale of development; and from other indications it has been surmised that they indulged in occasional cannibal feasts, and were allied to the Carib race. Such a tribe could have little affinity with the people who erected the gigantic mounds of the Mississippi Valley, the stone structures of Mexico, or who worked the copper mines of Lake Superior. The whole subject is one of extreme interest, and offers a wide field for the scientific explorer.

A SAFE PROFESSION.

A happy thought occurred to the Police the other day. Piracy has recently become almost as frequent in our harbor as it is in the China Sea, and some one having called the attention of the Police to the fact, and suggested that piracy is contrary to law, officers were sent to arrest the leading pirate and his ablest subordinates. It appears that the Police knew precisely who the pirate Captain was and where he was to be found. He was educated under those distinguished professors of piracy, Messrs. Saul and Howlett, and since their sudden decease has practiced his profession with assiduity and success. The Police really deserve credit for the bright idea of arresting him, and it is not impossible that at no distant day an effort will be made to entirely suppress piracy on our rivers, the harbor, and Long Island Sound.

Hitherto piracy has been the safest profession which an industrious and enterprising malefactor could adopt. Burglary not only has its dangers—such as the liability on the part of even the most cautious burglar to lacerate his legs by falling over misplaced coal-scuttles—but the Police have long had a general impression that burglars are violators of the law, and that they ought occasionally to be arrested. The practice of burglary frequently involves a good deal of noise, whereby the neighborhood is alarmed, and the burglar also runs the further risk of attracting the attention of impertinent and curious persons as he passes through the street laden with his hard earnings. He is thus never absolutely sure that he will not be captured by some recently-appointed and abnormally-intelligent patrolman—a proceeding that necessarily interferes with his business, and, in rare instances, causes him much additional inconvenience and annoyance.

Piracy, on the other hand, is a good, safe, and remunerative business. It is true that there is a Police steam-boat which cruises now and then along the river front, but the dullest pirate knows that when the steamboat is on one river, the other river is the true field for piratical industry. Also, there are one or two row-boats manned by policemen, which occasionally row about the harbor in the night-time. It is seldom, however, that any unpleasant interviews occur on the water between a Police row-boat and a piratical craft. Freedom from molestation can thus be nearly always counted upon by the earnest pirate, and every one who knows by experience how difficult it is to transact business in the annoying presence of an impertinent intruder, will perceive the manifest advantage which the river pirate derives from the uninterrupted quiet which he enjoys.

As for the unmannerly resistance which the burglar is always liable to meet at the hands of choleric householders, the pirate has no reason to look for anything of the sort. When he boards a sloop or schooner lying at anchor in the harbor, he is morally sure to find the Captain asleep in his cabin, and the theoretical anchor watch asleep in the forecastle. If the latter happens to wake up, he is far too intelligent to go on deck until after the pirates have departed, while the Captain, when confronted with a gang of armed men who promise to blow his brains out and otherwise inconvenience him in case he makes any noise, is nearly always convinced that it is idle for a man to try to be brave in his night-shirt. When it is added that the pirates' boat leaves no track on the water, and that the ruinous docks of our water-front afford abundant storage room for the earnings of scores of pirates, it is sufficiently clear that harbor piracy is one of the safest and most attractive fields of duty which are open to our felonious fellow-citizens.

Should the Police really entertain the idea of breaking up an occupation which at present is the sole support of many industrious and successful felons, they will have to hire an additional steam-boat or two and to keep a dozen small boats constantly patrolling the harbor. To put a stop to piracy with the means now at their command would be about as difficult as it would be to put a stop to crime in our streets by substituting for the present patrol system the practice of slowly driving a single omnibus full of policemen up Broadway to the Harlem River and down the Third avenue and the Bowery to the City Hall. It would be by no means a difficult matter to thoroughly patrol the East and North Rivers and the upper bay. All that is needed is a sufficient increase of the Police force and a sufficient number of fast-rowing boats, together with a couple of swift steam-boats, to do the work which the dilapidated *Seneca* is evidently unfit to do. If a Police-boat were always within hailing distance of any craft anchored in our waters, and were an efficient watch kept on board such vessels at night, there would be an end of river piracy. Under the present system, a vessel lying off the Battery may be boarded and robbed hours before the *Seneca* or a Police row-boat comes within sight or hearing of her. Very probably the Police are now doing all that lies in their power to protect vessels from midnight pirates. Their means are, however, so utterly inadequate that a vessel is hardly safer in our harbor than she would be were she to anchor off the Dyak coast and trust that some wandering British cruiser would make her appearance and kindly offer the protection of her guns.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.

An excellent performance of "The Bohemian Girl" was given at the Academy of Music last evening. Balfe's opera, in spite of the loose construction of its story and the liberal allowance of silly dialogue with which the numbers are varied, wears exceedingly well, and the applause for "I dreamed that I dwelt," "The heart bow'd down," and "You'll remember me"—not to mention half a dozen minor pieces—is always spontaneous and lavish. Yesterday's representation offered no exception to the rule, and the tuneful themes were greeted with demonstrations of pleasure indicating that familiarity with them had not yet bred any sentiment approaching contempt. The "cast" included several of the best-known artists of Miss Kellogg's forces. Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, upon whose fine voice and exceptional talent several seasons of hard work have had no bad effect, was the *Arline*; Mrs. Segum was the *Gypsy Queen*; Mr. Castle's silvery tones were enjoyed in the music allotted to *Thaddeus*, and Mr. Hamilton embodied the *Count* with suitable dignity, vocally and physically. The chorus and orchestra, as on Monday, were skillfully kept in hand by Mr. Behrens, and the rendering of "The Bohemian Girl," to sum up the case, left nothing to wish for in point of impressiveness and symmetry. This evening "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be sung instead of "The Star of the North," the production of this important opera being deferred until Friday. Miss Kellogg is to be *Lucia*, Mr. Maas *Edgar*, and Mr. Carleton *Ashton*, in Donizetti's fine lyric drama.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mme. Titiens will probably appear in a matinée performance at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Centennial Fund, on March 18.

Mr. S. Liebling, a young pianist of great promise, gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening, with the co-operation of Messrs. Steina and S. B. Mills and Mme. Pappenheim.

A testimonial concert, tendered to Mr. Wertheim, for many years leader of the choir of the Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue, will take place to-night at Lyric Hall. Mr. Wertheim is well known in musical circles, and hence the inference that the affair will prove, as it should, materially as well as artistically successful. The *bénéficiaire* will have the aid to-night of Miss Nachmann, Mme. Ziegler, and Messrs. Sohst, Fritsch, and Boehm.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Another Conkling Club is being organized in Buffalo.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* "knows" that Minister E. B. Washburne could not carry Wisconsin as a candidate for the Presidency.

Minister Orth has telegraphed from Vienna that he thankfully accepts the nomination for Governor of Indiana by the Republicans.

One San Francisco paper astonishes the rest by proposing Senator Newton Booth for Vice President on the Republican ticket, with Secretary Fish for President.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* insists that Senator Gordon's recent speech at Atlanta (most of which The Times reprinted the other day) was "conciliatory."

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* alludes to Senator Jones, of Nevada, as the man who made a reputation for financial ability on perhaps the smallest capital ever invested in such an undertaking.

The Washington *Star* says that Congressman Holman will withdraw as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana, and use his influence to secure the nomination of Mr. Landers, the greenback nominee.

This, from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, has almost the flavor of a threat: "If Col. Dyer is removed he will tell all he knows, and there will be vacancies in some of the other Federal offices of St Louis pretty soon. On with the dance."

The Whitehall *Chronicle* thinks the Republican State Convention has been called for too early a date. And it believes that Secretary Bristow and Stewart L. Woodford would make the strongest Presidential ticket the Republicans could nominate.

The New-Orleans *Times* has a Washington telegram which says that it is the opinion of members who should know that Congress will take a recess from June 23 until Sept. 5, and that the investigating committees will sit during recess and make reports just at the end of the canvass.

The Providence *Journal* thinks it is a pleasant and dignified exhibition, greatly calculated to advance Congress in the public estimation, to see in one of the departments of the House of Representatives four ex-members engaged in copying bills, or folding documents and mailing boxes.

The Baltimore *American* believes that the Republicans of Maryland are almost a unit in favor of the nomination of Mr. Blaine for President. It says there is also a friendly feeling toward Mr. Bristow, and probably the ticket of "Blaine and Bristow" would meet with general acceptance with Maryland Republicans.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* bears reports that "superhuman" efforts are being made throughout Ohio to secure delegates to the Democratic State Convention who will serve Mr. Thurman, "a perennial candidate for office," and adopt such a platform on the finances as will please Mr. Thurman's Eastern admirers.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, has written another letter. He says: "I am not permitted, being under the injunction of secrecy, to divulge what was done or said on that occasion. Suffice it that I have not gone, nor do I ever expect to 'go over to the Democrats.' I shall soon take occasion, in open session of the Senate, to give my views of the situation from my standpoint."

Toombs has recently broken out again, this time in Macon, but the Georgia papers will not report him. He delivered his lecture on "Magna Charta," and the local paper says: "When through with his noble theme, it would have been well for the ex-General and Senator had he left the stage amid the plaudits of his delighted auditory. But, unfortunately, he would touch upon other matters, relating to national politics, and his utterances were violent, ill-timed, and unwise."

The Albany *Journal* has been counting up the fruits of three months of political Democratic ascendency, and finds these results: Eighty rebel officers in Congress; the power of the committees in rebel hands; the arrogant assertion of the rebel spirit on the floor of Congress; the presentation of a host of rebel claims; the development of rebel Democratic revolution in several States; the encouragement of petty rebel insults on every side; the danger of a new edition of the rebel currency.

It seems a little strange even in these days of "conciliation" to find the Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* writing: "The Republicans are endeavoring to make capital out of Senator Gordon's Atlanta speech, as they did out of the address of Gen. Toombs and of the Andersonville speech of Mr. Hill; but the *record of Gen. Gordon as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy*, and the conservatism and patriotism that have characterized his political career, must render their efforts nugatory."

The Republicans of Wyoming Territory will hold a convention in Evanston on Monday next to elect delegates to the National Convention. The call says: "The Territories have no influence in national politics except through the National Conventions, and as the issues involved in the pending Presidential campaign are of deep interest to our young and growing Territory, the Central Committee urge upon the Republicans of the Territory to unite in sending from each county a full delegation of our wisest and best men."

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL AND DEPARTMENT OFFICERS—PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CIVIL SUITS—THE SALE OF LIQUORS—THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICT LABOR—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.

After the usual routine business this morning the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the bill which reduces the salaries of Municipal and department officers in New-York City. The question was upon an amendment made by Mr. Graff, that the salary of the Mayor and Controller be reduced from $10,000 to $8,000, and that all other salaries be reduced in proportion. Mr. Strahan, of New-York, strongly opposed the motion, particularly that part of it which reduced the salary of the Corporation Counsel to $8,000. In a forcible and well-considered speech he pointed out the impossibility of securing the services of competent and trustworthy officers at the figure named. He referred to the great service which had been rendered the City by Controller Green, and contended that to reduce the salary of such an officer was in opposition to every true principle of reform. Mr. Forster spoke in favor of the amendment, after which Speaker Husted took the floor for the first time this session and urged the defeat of the amendment. Genuine reform he was always in favor of, but he desired very earnestly to enter his protest against the absurd reductions which were proposed. Notwithstanding the arguments of the Speaker, and in spite of the opposition of Mr. Strahan, the bill was passed to a third reading as amended. It is generally understood here that its success this morning means its ultimate defeat, the Democrats having favored Mr. Graff's amendment in order to make the whole matter ridiculous. When the bill comes to a final passage they will doubtless be found voting with Mr. Strahan and other Republicans who oppose the measure in its present shape. As passed to a third reading the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 15 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council and of the Board of Supervisors, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, without additional compensation to that paid him as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. It shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of said boards. He shall keep the seal of the City, and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants, and other documents, as under existing laws. The Clerk of the board shall, subject to the rules of the board, appoint and remove at pleasure deputy clerks in his department, and fix their salaries. The deputy clerks and other officers of the Board of Aldermen shall be officers of the Board of Supervisors, which shall have no separate officers or subordinates, and such clerks and officers shall receive no additional compensation for duties performed for the Supervisors. The aggregate amount of salaries paid to the clerks and officers of the Board of Aldermen, including the salary of the Clerk, shall not exceed $18,000 in any one year."

SEC. 2. Section 116 of said above mentioned act shall read as follows: "The annual salaries to be paid to persons herein named shall be as follows, and such salaries shall be in full for all services rendered by them to the City or County, in any capacity whatever: To the Mayor, $8,000; to the Controller, $8,000; to the Commissioner of Public Works, $6,000; to the Corporation Counsel, $8,000, and all legal costs collected by him shall be paid into the Treasury of the City; to the President of the Board of Police, $6,000; to the Commissioners of Police, other than the President, $5,000 each; to the President of the Department of Parks, $5,000; to the Commissioners of Parks, other than the President, nothing; to the President of the Fire Department, $5,000; to the Fire Commissioners, other than the President, $4,000; to the President of the Department of Charities and Correction, $4,500; to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, other than the President, $3,500; to the President of the Health Department, $4,500; to the Commissioners of Health, other than the President, $3,000; to the members of the Board of Aldermen, in full for all services as Aldermen and Supervisors, $2,000; to the President of the Board of Aldermen, $3,000; to the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, $5,000; to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, other than the President, $3,500; to the President of the Department of Docks, $4,500; to the Commissioners of Docks, other than the President, $3,000; to the Superintendent of Buildings, $3,000; to the Commissioners of Accounts, appointed by the Mayor, $2,500 each.

No subordinate in any department shall receive a greater salary than the salary paid to the head of the department, except in the case of the Superintendent of Police, who may receive a salary not exceeding $8,000 a year. The salaries of the Justices of the District Courts are hereby fixed at $5,000 each per annum. The offices of the Commissioners of the various departments of Charities and Correction, Health, Taxes and Assessments, Fire, and Docks, other than the several Presidents thereof, shall be and are hereby abolished as the terms of said Commissioners now in office respectively terminate by expiration of term, by death, resignation, or removal, until the President of each department remains the sole Commissioner thereof, whereupon all the power of each department shall vest in the President thereof, who shall thenceforth remain the sole and single head thereof."

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Strahan, which amends existing laws by providing that in all civil actions or special proceedings wherein a municipal corporation is a party, or wherein an officer, servant, or subordinate of any such corporation is made a party, on account of some official duty, act, or default, it shall not be necessary for such corporation or officer to execute, file, or deliver any bond or security unless the court shall otherwise direct; but notwithstanding the lack of such bond, the corporation or official shall be entitled to each and every provisional remedy and stay of proceedings which might properly be granted if such bond were filed. In case a bond shall be required by the court, it may be executed by the Mayor or Controller of the corporation in the name of such corporation. Another bill introduced by Mr. Strahan relates to legal proceedings against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York. Its principal provisions are that no action shall be prosecuted against the City authorities unless it shall appear by and as an allegation in the complaint, or necessary moving papers that at least thirty days have elapsed since a demand in writing was presented to the Controller of the City for the payment of the claim or claims upon which said action is founded, and that the Controller has neglected to make payment thereof. If the plaintiff recover judgment in his action for an amount less than fifty dollars he shall recover his disbursements necessarily incurred therein, but no other costs. The bill further provides that no petition or proceeding to vacate any assessment which shall hereafter be made or imposed for any local improvement or public work can be commenced after the expiration of four months after such assessment shall have been confirmed, and no petition or proceeding to vacate or effect any such assessment which has been heretofore confirmed can be commenced after the expiration of four months after the passage of the act.

Mr. Webb will to-morrow introduce a bill to regulate the sale of liquors in the City of New-York, which provides that all arrests hereafter made for violation of the excise laws must be made under the direction of the Excise Board. The license fees are fixed at $50 and $100 a year, and the present Excise Commissioners are authorized to hold office for three years longer at the same compensation which they now receive.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A short session was sufficient to clear the calendar and dispose of all the bills before the Senate this morning.

The bill introduced by Mr. Fish in the House in relation to the employment of pauper and convict labor in the City of New-York and County of Kings was considered in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Senator Jacobs, all the provisions of the act relating to Kings County were stricken out. The Senator explained that in Kings County the objects sought to be accomplished by the bill were already secured under the provisions of a special act now in existence. Senator Bixby moved that the word "mechanical," where it is used in the bill as descriptive of the kind of labor upon which the paupers and convicts are to be employed be stricken out. Senator Woodin thought the gentleman could not give any reasons for his motion. He knew the sentiment that was sought to be deferred to, and he thought it was one which ought to be frowned down by every Legislature. The men who were banded together as trade-unionists were opposed to the employment of the paupers or convicts at any kind of labor, but the well-being of the community called for legislation, having for its object the reformation of criminals, and the bill under consideration was a step in that direction. Mr. Bixby's motion was voted down. Senator Gerard was in favor of the general scope of the bill, but he wanted delay. Under cover of a motion for a trivial amendment he took occasion to make a general attack on the bill as a whole, offering as one of his chief objections the fact that the bill was not introduced by a representative of New-York City. Senator Woodin could not see how the fact that the bill was not introduced by a representative from New-York City affected the question under discussion. If the bill was a good one it should pass, no matter who introduced it. Concerning the matter of delay, the speaker said the bill had been before the Committee on Cities since the middle of January, and there was no reason why its consideration should be put off any longer. It was better, he thought, to have the bill discussed and perfected in Committee of the Whole than recommitted as desired by the Senator from the Seventh. Mr. Gerard said he had an amendment to make which he had not had time to reduce to writing. It was, in substance, that convicts and paupers be employed on different branches of mechanical industry, so that no invidious distinctions might be made between the trades affected. Senator Woodin said the Senator could have all the time he wanted to make amendments when the bill came up for a third reading. The bill was reported to the Senate, and its passage recommended.

Senator Kennaday introduced a bill making the City of Brooklyn liable for awards to property-owners for land taken for boulevards and avenues or streets in that city. If the award is not paid in six years, the property-owner may sue the city for the amount, and interest from the date of the award. It shall be a lawful defense to such suit that the award was at the time excessive, and the amount of excess may be reduced on the trial according to the evidence. The bill further provides that the Common Council of Brooklyn may be authorized in its discretion to issue certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at seven per cent., and to become due in not less than three years, to provide for the payment of such awards.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill providing that the sand and other stuff raised by dredges from slips, basins, or shoals in the waters of New-York Harbor shall be placed behind a bulkhead for filling, above high-water mark, or towed to sea and dumped three miles outside Sandy Hook. A fine of $5 for each cubic yard of mud raised by dredges shall be imposed upon persons failing to comply with the provisions of the bill.

Senator Selkreg called his resolution in reference to a joint committee of both branches of the Legislature to be held on March 7, for the election of two Regents for the University, from the table, and amended it by changing the date to March 9.

A PROPOSED NEW MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—An important bill, providing for the erection of a new market in the City of New-York, will be introduced to-morrow by Mr. A. J. Campbell. It provides in substance that within three days after its passage the three Aldermen of the Fifth Senatorial District now holding office shall assemble and appoint a Commissioner, who shall also be the Superintendent of the construction of a new market to be erected on the site of the present Jefferson Market, fronting on Sixth and Greenwich avenues. The Commissioner, when appointed, is authorized and directed to enter upon, and take possession of, the land upon which is erected the present Jefferson Market. He shall then procure suitable plans and specifications for a public market, which is then to be erected under contract to be let to the lowest bidder. The Commissioner is to receive for his services two and one-half per cent. on the whole cost of construction, his term of office to expire at the completion of the work. The time occupied in building is not to exceed four months, and the entire cost of the building, under the provisions of the bill, is not to exceed $85,000. To raise this sum the Controller of the City is authorized and directed to issue bonds which shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent., which shall mature in ten years. The bill further provides that, pending the construction of the market, temporary stalls shall be erected for the use of butchers and others now occupying stalls in the old maaket. When erected, the market shall be subject to the same regulations and conditions now in force and governing the other public markets of the City. In connection with the bill Mr. Campbell will present a petition signed by 5,000 residents of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, in favor of the erection of the new market.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS NEEDED—REORGANIZING THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS—A PENALTY FOR SELLING RAILROAD TICKETS WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.

To-day Senator Hill introduced a bill appropriating an additional $300,000 to the Commissioners appointed to erect the mammoth Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains. Of the amount proposed to be appropriated $250,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the building, the rest is to be used for the purpose of opening the institution and providing for its inmates. Senator Jarrard's bill making appropriations for the erection of new asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind and feeble minded in Bordentown and New-Brunswick was amended on the second reading so as to appropriate only money enough for the purchase of the sites, $32,000 for the site at New-Brunswick, and $18,500 for that at Bordentown. The only other matter of importance, and, in fact, the most important subject, that engaged the attention of the Senate to-day was the bill, called up on second reading, reorganizing the county governments throughout the State. The bill, as originally reported from the Joint Conference Committee, apportioned the representation in the several Boards of Freeholders according to Assembly Districts, provided for the election of a Director at Large, as presiding officer of the board in each county, and fixed the time for the holding of the elections for members of the board in the Fall at the time of the general State election. These are new features of the law, and the strongest possible opposition was made to each of them. Heretofore each township and each ward in every city in the county has been entitled to a member. The townships were unwilling to be cut out of their separate representation, and an amendment, introduced by Senator Smith, restored it to them. Senator Magie was very desirous of having the members of the Union County Board elected by Assembly districts, but the Senate would not agree with him. Senator Abbett, however, succeeded in inducing the Senate to leave the matter of representation in the two "first-class" counties—Essex and Hudson—as originally provided in the bill. After some further discussion the bill was ordered back to the committee, with instructions that they report also an amendment providing for the election of Freeholders at the same time with the local and municipal elections.

In the Assembly Mr. Herring introduced a bill providing against the sale of tickets, &c., for passage on railroads, by any one else than the authorized agents of such roads—under penalty of $500 fine or one year imprisonment, or both. Mr. Patterson presented five bills of special application in Essex County. One of them provides that the two-mill school tax shall hereafter be appropriated to the county in which the tax is raised. Under existing laws the tax from all the counties is bulked and divided pro rata between them. A second, to prevent property-owners from falsely swearing off their taxes, provides that no deduction of the amount of any personal indebtedness shall be made from the valuation of real estate for State, county, or municipal taxes, unless the person claiming such deduction shall sign a statement in writing under oath of the truth and justice thereof.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE DEFICIENCY OF SUPPLIES AT RED CLOUD AGENCY—NECESSITY OF AN EARLY APPROPRIATION—AN EXPEDITION MOVING AGAINST SITTING BULL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The President sent the following special Message to Congress to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 28, 1876.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I lay before you herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, of date 26th inst., upon the subject of deficiency of supplies at the Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska. This matter has been already presented to you by the Secretary, and the House of Representatives has requested an investigation by a military officer of the cause of the deficiency. I have taken proper steps to comply with this request of the House, but the present need of supplies is not disputed. A prolonged delay in furnishing provisions to these Indians will cause great distress, and be likely to provoke raids on white settlements, and possibly lead to a general outbreak of hostilities. I therefore deem it proper to invite your attention to the importance of early and favorable action upon the estimates heretofore and herewith submitted. These estimates and the views of the Secretary in regard to this emergency meet with my full concurrence, and I recommend that the appropriations asked for be made at the earliest day practicable. U. S. GRANT.

Secretary Chandler, in the communication referred to, states the reasons for the existing deficiency, which in substance are: First, the diminished appropriations made by Congress last year, and, second, unusual issues to Indians visiting the agency to meet the Black Hills Commission in September last. The Secretary says the case has additional urgency from the fact that over one thousand members of Sitting Bull's band, heretofore defiant and actively hostile, have come into the Red Cloud Agency, in compliance with messages previously sent to them, and it is important that any measures looking to the disintegration of this heretofore united band, and the destruction of Sitting Bull's authority, should have proper encouragement. In view also of the probable submission of Sitting Bull's band to the Government, and their possible arrival at an agency where supplies are lacking, Secretary Chandler indorses a recommendation of Commissioner Smith that an appropriation of $50,000 be granted in addition to the amount of $225,000 already asked for last month.

Information has been received at the War Department that Gen. Crook has started with a force from Fort Laramie, and Gen. Custer with troops from Fort Lincoln, to be joined by a detachment from Montana, to operate against Sitting Bull, near the mouth of Powder River, in the Yellowstone country. Sitting Bull has 1,500 warriors, and sets at defiance the treaty which requires his people to remain on their reservation. The number of United States troops in the expedition is about 2,000.

THE BANQUET HALL.

THE MEDICAL ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA

THIRD ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION—THE TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

The third annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department Columbia College, which took place last evening at Sieghortner's, No. 32 Lafayette place, proved a most pleasant affair, and was one of the most successful that have taken place since the formation of the association. About 7 o'clock nearly one hundred persons, including many well-known physicians, and the invited guests and speakers of the evening, sat down to tables in the large hall, and at the same time Prof. William A. Draper, President-elect of the Alumni, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Rylance, took the presiding seat. About 9:30 the tables were cleared, and President Draper made an introductory address. The brief hopes, he said, held out last year by the President, of the wedding of their Alma Mater with Columbia College, were still, as then, in the future. Columbia loved their Alma Mater, but did not seem disposed to endow them with her worldly goods. Throughout she had seemed a little coy, as the Board of Trustees did not seem to approve of their union. But the Faculty, who were really the brain and sinew, are strongly in favor of it, and it was their duty to support them in this endeavor. They did not ask material support—all they wished was to be in fact, as well as in name, a part of Columbia College, and it was to their best interest to encourage such a union. Prof. Draper then announced as the first toast of the evening, "The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Matre pulchra, filia pulchrior," and introduced Prof. T. M. Markoe, Professor of Surgery of Columbia College. Prof. Markoe said he labored under considerable embarrassment, not from want of experience on such occasions, but on account of the motto. There was a doubt in his mind as to which was the *matre* and which the *fia*. He had in mind as *matre* the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with whom the determination seemed to be fixed only to bring forth such children as were worthy of her and her patronage. Their Alma Mater thanked them for their kindness, enjoyed their success, and was confident that she shed a brighter light through their influence. The toast of "Columbia College—Our (potential) Alma Mater," was responded to by Prof. John S. Newberry. He said he was unauthorized to speak for Columbia College at present, or her administration in the future, but he must express a deep interest in the institution with which he was connected, and to which they really belonged. New-York was particularly the potential influence in this country, though not strictly the moral or intellectual centre. Columbia College held the largest pecuniary influence at control of any college in the country, and if properly used must effect wide and great good. To this end they had fondly looked forward to a centralization of power that would move New-York to the centre, and there was a strong inclination among the management to bring about this good work—a great desire to make the best use of the large fund at control—but some difference as to the best policy to pursue. A system of rigid examinations must be encouraged. This was a reform loudly called for in the medical profession. It needed to be clarified by some such reform as this, and there was a feeling in the Faculty to leave no opportunity to bring this about.

Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, responded to the toast of "The clergy, as faithful allies in our daily work; exponents of the unity of science and religion." He, too, said he felt much embarrassment, as it seemed for a time that he had been admitted to the secrets of the family circle. He was of the Jews, dealing, as it were, in old fables, out of credit just now, and his audience were of the Samaritans, who did not believe much in book revelations. Still, it was well to maintain a good understanding as long as possible. If there was a difference, perhaps it was due to the clergy, who, from their stereotyped phase of life, were made to believe in their own convictions, and those who differed with them were apt to be called hard names. He wished that these could be remedied, and, as it was not, must take upon himself some part of the blame for the want of unity between religion and science. The President, at the conclusion of this address, introduced Judge Henry Howland, who responded to the toast of "The Bar—skillful in the diagnosis and eradication of social disease." Charles A. Dana followed, responding to the toast of "The Press—with its hand on the pulse and its ear at the heart of the people." He said there was a great analogy in the duties of the journalist and those of the physician. As the one battled with life in his hands against human ills, so the other battled against universal social evil, and must eschew all quackery. The journalistic profession was comparatively unorganized, and was not learned at any school, but like the science of medicine so had that of the journalist enlarged. Perhaps there never would be any school, but moral rules would always exist that could no more be violated than those in any other career or profession in public life. The last toast of the evening—"Fellow-Alumni Associations—Rivals to be feared, allies to be desired"—was responded to on the part of the University of the City of New-York by Dr. Charles I. Pardee, and on the part of Bellevue Hospital College by Dr. Charles Leale.

DINNER OF THE TAILORS' CLUB.

THE TRADE WELL REPRESENTED—THE DINNER AND THE TOASTS.

The fifth annual dinner of the "Master Tailors' Club of New-York" was given last night at Delmonico's, and was in every way an enjoyable affair. There were present about thirty-five members of the club, representing all the leading and fashionable houses in New-York, and the guests of the club from various cities of the United States. Mr. J. Q. Laws, President of the Club, sat at the head of the table, and Mr. Matthew Rock, Vice President, was his *vis a vis*. The dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock and the cloth was removed shortly before 10 o'clock, at which hour President Laws called the gentlemen to order and announced the first regular toast, "The President of the United States." The toast was drunk standing, and there was no response. The second toast was "The Declaration of Independence, the immortal voice of a new nation, which resounded above the echoes of the enemy's cannon, and for the first time in the world's history gave to human rights the majesty of national might; to liberty a home, to justice a temple; to the unfettered energies of men a field for development which, after one century of its stormy life, has produced results so creditable to its young career that it can proudly dare to rival in its Centennial Exhibition the industries, the sciences, and the arts which have been perfected in other lands by centuries of accumulated skill." This patriotic toast was responded to by Dr. Laws. He said it was so comprehensive that little need be said by him. But since he was called upon he would endeavor to do it justice in the only possible way—by the pronouncing of a regular Fourth of July oration. He then proceeded to sketch the progress of events that culminated in the Declaration of Independence. Patrick Henry fired the first gun and had been appropriately called the "Voice of War." Thomas Jefferson followed, embodying in the declaration the principles which Henry had so boldly proclaimed, and he had been known as the "Pen of the Revolution." Washington took the declaration from Jefferson and led the American Armies through struggles to the victory which sustained it. His title was fittingly the "Sword of the Revolution." The calling for a response to such a toast was a reminder of a story about a New-York ash and swill collector, who was known above all things as a paragon of profanity. On one occasion the street urchins determined to test the ashman to his utmost. They raised the tailboard of his ash cart as he was ascending a long hill, and at the top of it the ashman saw that his load was entirely gone. He rose in his cart, and, turning to the boys that had followed him in delightful anticipation, said, "Boys, it ain't no use. I can't do justice to the subject." That was the speaker's position exactly. He did not feel equal to the unfolding of the glories of American genius.

The next toast was "Philadelphia, whose 'Penn' has written the character of brotherly love indelibly in the hearts and history of her people." Mr. William Milligan responded. The fourth toast was, "Providence, once the asylum of the oppressed; may she ever enjoy the prosperity which her noble charity and free religious liberty dispensed." There being no representative from Providence, Mr. Abraham Lent read a letter from Mr. Thomas W. Chase, President of the Squantum Club, of Providence, regretting his absence and bearing assurance of fraternal good feeling. "Baltimore," the next toast, was responded to by Mr. Joseph Stine, of that city. The sixth toast was an acknowledgment of kindred hospitalities extended to representatives of the New-York Club in Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Mr. William H. Braisted, of New-York, responded to it. Mr. Abraham Lent responded to a toast that gave expression to an acknowledgement of the Cosmopolitan character of New-York and her institutions. The final toast, "Tailors, always in the front rank as promoters of civilization," called out Mr. Genio C. Scott in a speech full of pleasant reminiscences of the trade.

BALL OF THE FRENCH COOKS.

The French chief cooks of the City celebrated Mardi Gras last night by a grand masquerade ball at Irving Hall. The ball-room was beautifully decorated and illuminated. The galleries were draped with French and American flags, and streamers of red, white, and blue depended from the ceiling. An American eagle, holding in its talons a scroll with the inscription "1776—Centennial—1876" was suspended in the centre of the room, and baskets of flowers alternating with singing birds in gilded cages were displayed. A perfumed fountain was in motion in the western end of the room, and colored calcium lights were stationed in the gallery. The Floor Committee were attired in fancy costumes, and the various other committees, who were in evening dress, wore badges formed of scarlet and white camellias. The company was composed of all the prominent French chief cooks and their families, as well as a number of French citizens who are honorary members of the association. The supper tables were unadorned, but the absence of ornament was compensated for in the excellence of the bill of fare, which contained all the delicacies known to the *chefs de cuisine*. At 10 o'clock the Floor Committee led the opening promenade to the strains of the "Soldiers' Chorus," played by Schwab's Orchestra, and when the first quadrille was danced the floor was comfortably filled. The display of fancy costumes was very fine.

The officers of the association are Charles Ranhofer, President; J. B. Peyroux, Vice President; F. Delice, Secretary, and Auguste Valadon, Treasurer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

INFORMAL RECEPTION IN ITS NEW QUARTERS.

The Army and Navy Club held an informal reception at its new quarters, No. 28 West Thirtieth street, last evening. The rooms are not so commodious as those recently occupied by the club in West Twenty-seventh street, but are more congenial for habitation. The basement, instead of being devoted to the culinary department as heretofore, is occupied as a "whist" room, accommodations being afforded for six card parties. The first floor is divided into two reception rooms. A reading-room is provided in the front room on the second floor, and a billiard room occupies the rear apartment. Commodious lavatories occupy the interstices between the rooms, and another "whist" room opens from the billiard parlor. The third floor is divided into nine airy sleeping apartments. At 9 o'clock the guests began to arrive. Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Chairman of the House Committee, received the invited guests on behalf of the club. The reception rooms were handsomely decorated with national, State, and municipal colors, and several new paintings adorned the walls. Among the latter were portraits of Gen. H. J. Wright and Gen. J. H. Van Alen; "A Skirmish Scene," by Gulian Scott; and a copy of Schreyer's *Artillery Going into Position* from the Luxembourg collection. A handsome bouquet of flowers graced the central table. The furniture is upholstered in brown leather. At 10 o'clock a collation was discussed, and opened the way for a number of informal speeches. Among the guests present were Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania; Gen. Anson G. McCook, ex-Lieut. Gov. Robinson, Gen. Adam E. King, Gen. Green, Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Gen. J. M. McQuaid, Gen. Stephen D. Oliphant, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Col. Andrew J. Smith, Surveyor General of Montana; ex-Commissioner George M. Van Nort, Dr. Charles McMillan, Col. George W. McKee, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. J. J. Copinger, Col. Charles McK. Loeser, President of the Lotus Club, and Judge Fithian. Following is a list of the officers recently elected: President, Gen. W. S. Hancock; Vice President, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall; Secretary, Col. William G. Mitchell; Treasurer, Col. Charles Treichel; Chairman of the House Committee, Gen. Kilbourn Knox.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 1—1 A. M.—The barometer remains high over the lake region and New-England, with clear weather in the latter, but cloudy over the lakes; the winds have veered to south and east in the South-west, Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, with falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, attending a new storm centre in Kansas; clear weather continues, with light winds, in the South Atlantic States; the barometer has risen on the Pacific coast. The rivers have risen at Davenport, Pittsburg, and Augusta, but fallen at Cincinnati and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, rising, followed by stationary barometer, cool northerly winds, and clear weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennesse, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warmer southeast winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rains.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloud, and snow or rain, attending a storm centre, and possibly followed by colder north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and upper lake region, stationary or rising, followed by falling barometer, north-west winds, colder, cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, rising barometer, north and west winds, cloudy weather, and stationary temperature.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising or stationary barometer and temperature, light winds, shifting to easterly, partly cloudy or clear weather.

The upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers will rise slightly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire at the California State Penitentiary was less disastrous than at first reported. The flames were confined to the main work-shop, in which they originated, by the exertions of the convicts, who behaved well. The detachment from the Fire Department, Police, and military from San Francisco, on their arrival at the prison found that their services were not required, as the fire had been subdued and the prisoners locked up. A dispatch of yesterday reports that none of the convicts escaped. The loss will probably be $300,000, one-third of which falls on the California Furniture Manufacturing Company, and Porter, Blum & Slessinger, who were conducting the furniture and shoe contracts.

The wholesale tea house of H. & J. Menown, at No. 818 Broadway, St. Louis, was burned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Nearly the entire stock, valued at $55,000, was destroyed. The concern was insured in the Farmers' and Drovers', of Louisville, for $5,000; the Union, of Pittsburg; the Empire, of Chicago; the German, of Freeport, Ill., and the Aurora, of Cincinnati, for $2,500 each, and for $10,000 in St. Louis companies. The building was owned by Mary A. Finny, and was badly damaged. The insurance on the building is unknown.

A disastrous fire occurred at Anna, Ill., on Monday night. The principal losses are as follows: John E. Lufkin, grocer, $6,000, insured for $4,000; T. M. Perrine, dry goods, $6,000 on stock and building, no insurance; Squire Levy, furniture, $2,500, no insurance; Jackson Frick, building, $3,500, insured for $2,000; Hugh Doyle, building, $1,600, insured for $1,000. There were other smaller losses, mostly uninsured.

A fire at Sandy Hill, N. Y., early yesterday morning partially destroyed Howland's block, which was occupied by Hughes, Noble & Northup, lawyers; Yates, shoe dealer; Stickney, carriage-trimmer; Harris, billiard saloon, and Hardinburgh, restaurant. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars; partially insured.

A fire yesterday morning in a building on Gray's Ferry road, near Philadelpia, occupied by Joseph Aitkins, roofer, and T. B. Rice, box-maker, destroyed property to the value of $10,000.

The Lawrence saw mill in Springfield, Mass., with a furniture shop adjacent, occupied by James Clapp and James Richardson, was burned Monday night. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

ACCUSED OF ARSON.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 29.—F. T. Smith, who was acquitted last week of the murder of Edward Yost, is now undergoing an examination before Justice Pike, charged with arson, on complaint of J. J. Yost, brother of the murdered man. Several witnesses were sworn yesterday, but their testimony was about the same as was given at the murder trial. To-day a new witness was put upon the stand. William A. Polmatur, a repairer of sewing-machines, &c., was sworn, and said that a few weeks before the homicide the prisoner came into his shop with a pistol that he wished repaired, and stated that he wanted it to shoot a dog; the spring revolving the cylinder did not act, so he was compelled to heat and bend it, changing the color of the steel at one end to a dark blue; in trying the temper of the spring he made a mark with his chisel; he identified the pistol found in the gas tank, together with the broken spring, as the same he repaired for the prisoner, who testified, on his trial for the murder, that he never owned or had a pistol in his possession. The counsel for the defense cross-examined him minutely, but did not succeed in shaking his testimony in the least. He explained, as a reason why he did not speak of this before, that not being able to read or write he did not know until the trial was finished that the prisoner denied ever having a pistol in his possession. Witness said he happened to hear of this denial, and notified J. J. Yost at once. The examination is exciting nearly as much interest here as the trial for murder did. The examination was adjourned at 6 o'clock until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

THE CENTENNIAL MATCHES.

The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting at No. 93 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon. Gen. Woodward took the chair, and an organization was effected, after which the meeting adjourned. Following are the officers chosen: President, Gen. Martin T. McMahon; Secretary, Major Joseph Holland; Treasurer, Gen Kilbourn Knox; Committee on Selection of Team, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Col. George W. Wingate, Major H. S. Jewell, E. H. Sanford, and W. B. Farwell; Finance Committee, Judge N. P. Stanton, Robert Johnston, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Gen. E. L. Molinaux, and George Crouch.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 23, under the heading "Where Reform is Needed," appears an article on what was considered as the extravagant expenditures of the Police Department and the Department of Public Charities and Correction. Fortunately for the interests of the people, commendable efforts are being made in various quarters to bring about a diminution in the extravagant expenditure of the public funds.

But, while it may be true that expenditures ought to be greatly diminished in some directions, there is danger that, through the zeal of reformers and the pressure of public opinion, indiscriminate reductions will be called for and made where none are required, but where, on the contrary, the expenditures are already much less than the interests of the citizens really demand.

As an instance in point, allow me to call to your attention the New-York City Asylums for the Insane. In these institutions are placed all persons who become dangerously insane in the City of New-York, save the few whose friends are sufficiently wealthy to place them in private institutions, where the expense for care and treatment is very great. A majority of the patients in these asylums are not paupers in any just acceptation of the term. It is estimated from a careful investigation of the facts that eighty per cent. of the insane who are sent to our City institutions were honest, self-supporting citizens previous to the accession of their insanity. They were not paupers. On the contrary, they were producers. If they had not become insane they probably never would have become a burden on the public. They have been rendered indigent by their malady, but not paupers in any proper sense of the term. If their malady had been any other than insanity a great majority of them would have been cared for and treated at home. Many persons who have been reared in affluence have in times past become inmates of our City Asylums for the Insane; and it is morally certain that what has occurred in the past will continue to occur in the future. It is then for the best interest of all the citizens that such provision be made for the care and treatment of the insane of this City as shall best promote the recovery of those who are curable and the comfort and well being of those who are not.

Not only are motives of humanity and friendship in favor of a proper provision for the insane, but also the lower motive of public economy. It is well known that good food, good nursing, skillful treatment, and appropriate domiciles are required; and that with these the percentage of recoveries will be greater than it would be without. Patients who recover usually get well within a year from the accession of their insanity. The average duration of life in the case of those who are not cured is about twenty years. Now, if through the lack of proper means, there should be a yearly failure in curing only one in a hundred of those who become insane, this failure would involve the supporting of twenty persons who might otherwise have ceased to be a public burden. On the contrary they would again have become producers. It may fairly be assumed that under a system of faulty management and deficient provision for the treatment of the insane there would be more than one per cent. less in the number of recoveries than there would otherwise have been. Some estimate of the increased expenditure this would involve may be made when it is understood that about eight hundred insane patients are admitted to our City asylums during a single year.

Now, notwithstanding the improvements that have been made during the past year it may safely be said that the material provision made for the insane at our City institutions is much less than at any similar institution on the face of the earth; less in what has been paid or is paid for domiciles, for food, for clothing, for physicians and attendants, for everything.

It will hardly be claimed that the cost of supporting an asylum at a certain grade of excellence is less in the City of New-York than anywhere else; nor that the cost is so very much too great at all other asylums; nor yet that the New-York City asylums are of less importance than any others. Neither of these hypotheses could be sustained. The necessary inference would seem to be that at least in so far as regards the New-York City Asylums for the Insane, the material provisions should be greater rather than less than it now is. P.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the administration of legal affairs there are other abuses besides references and receiverships which deserve mention and correction—for example, those attending the exercise of the official acts of Notaries Public. According to the Law Diary, there are in the City of New-York alone 1,800 Notaries; and this estimate doubtless falls far short of the actual number. Although they are public officials the character and social position of a large majority of them are unknown to the legal profession generally. They receive their office by appointment from the Governor, confirmed by the Senate. The appointments are made upon political or other recommendation, and from the number appointed it is an impossibility for the appointing power to inquire into the fitness of every appointment, or thoroughly into the propriety of many of them. Their ordinary duties are to protest commercial paper, to administer oaths, and to take acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, and other legal instruments. When an oath is administered the affiant in most cases responds "Yes" or "I do" to a jumble of words unceremoniously addressed to him, and which, if he is a foreigner, he scarcely understands, and the importance of which he is not, in many instances, made to recognize by any formality, not even to the extent of removing his hat while appealing to God for the truth of his statement. Oftentimes the Notary and the affiant or the person who makes an acknowledgment are strangers. The former makes no note or record of his official acts, nor does he ordinarily attach his official seal to the jurat or to the acknowledgment. The acknowledgments referred to are of no less consequence than are affidavits, and a deed, mortgage, assignment of mortgage, or satisfaction piece will not be received on record unless it have an acknowledgment attached. The room for perjury and fraud is here boundless. A tenant in common of real property may convey the whole estate by forging his wife's name and the name of his co-tenant in common; and if he cannot find an accommodating Notary he may also forge the Notary's name. Such a deed, exhibiting on its face proper execution, will be received on record. The property may thereafter be transferred to a purchaser in good faith, change hands again and again before the fraud is discovered, and these acts lead to great confusion and vexations and expensive litigation. I have before me now precisely the case I have cited. It must not be supposed that this is the only way in which, through the careless laws on the subject, wrong may be perpetrated.

The remedy for these abuses would be: First, to limit the appointments of Notaries to a comparatively small number. Secondly, to exercise the greatest possible care in their appointment. Thirdly, to establish such rules for their guidance as to require the seal to be attached in every instance; to require the affiant to repeat the words of the oath ceremoniously; to compel Notaries to register their names, (signatures,) place of office and of residence, and a copy of their seals with the Register as well as with the County Clerk, and to make a brief memorandum of all their official acts. Fourthly, to increase their compensation so that they may be officers for profit and not merely for convenience. Fifthly, to extend their term of office from two years, as at present, to a longer period. Sixthly, to punish them criminally for any breach of duty.

LAWYER AND NOTARY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876.

CENTENNIAL TREE-PLANTING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper of the 24th an extract from an address of Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, suggesting a Centennial tree-planting by every citizen of his State who owns a piece of God's ground, whether in city, village, or country—to plant a tree on the 15th day of April this Centennial year. I can but hope it may be adopted, not only in Michigan, but throughout our whole Union, and a memorial tree planted by every American citizen owning a foot of American soil; and I suggest that the day be April 19, that being the anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution, and all can unite to make this an occasion to be remembered by generations to come. How appropriate it seems, and what a bond of union and strength to us as a people! Will not every good citizen lend his aid to promote an object so praiseworthy? R. W. JUDSON.

OGDENSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876.

A CARD FROM MR. M. O. ROBERTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Certain statements of testimony said to have been given by Gen. Fremont before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives having been made public, I deem it proper to state that I have never made any contract with Gen. Fremont respecting the purchase of his Memphis, El Paso or Transcontinental Railroad; that I have never authorised him or any one else to procure the support or the votes of members of Congress in return for either railroad bonds or railroad stock or money, or any other consideration having a pecuniary value; and that if any person pretends to have any such authorization from me, I challenge such person to publish the same. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN AT CHICKERING HALL.

The first of the series of the Fifth Avenue lecture course was delivered last evening at Chickering Hall by Dr. E. H. Chapin, before a very large audience, his subject being "John Hampden; or the Progress of Popular Liberty." He said it was singular that in the cases of many men whose names are familiar as household words we find few facts in regard to their lives and actions. This was the case with Hampden, and the conspicuous position he occupied was due to his personality—to what he was rather than to what he did. After briefly tracing his early history, his birth in 1594, his education in Oxfordshire and the Inns of Court, his marriage, and his relations to Oliver Cromwell and William Penn, Dr. Chapin went over the history of the stirring times in which Hampden lived, and showed that there was a striking similarity between the English Revolution and our own, the same principles being at stake in both. But little was heard of Hampden, he said, though a member of Parliament, until the attempt to enforce the payment of the ship-money tax was made and then Hampden, from his quiet home near the Chiltern hills in Oxfordshire, stepped to the front. He was brought before the court, lost his cause, but gained a victory, not only for himself, but for mankind. Then came the summoning of the famous Long Parliament and the breaking out of the civil war. Hampden raised a regiment and went into the conflict with the spirit which had caused him to inscribe on his banner, *Nulla vestigia retrorsum*. There were, indeed, no steps backward with Hampden. Leaving his quiet home beneath the shadow of the hills, he attempted to cut off some supplies that were being sent to the Royal Army at Oxford, was mortally wounded in the very first encounter, and died in great agony six days afterward. Thus died the patriot, statesman, and Christian gentleman, on whose memory no stain rests.

Dr. Chapin concluded by saying that the subject of the progress of popular liberty was one peculiarly appropriate for consideration in this Centennial year. We must watch over the liberties we had won and not permit a hair's breadth of them to be taken from us.

AN EXPLANATION FROM GEN. KNOX.

Upon the receipt of the news in this City that Gen. O. E. Babcock had been acquitted of any connection with the "crooked whisky" business, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, an old friend of Gen. Babcock's, sent him a brief congratulatory dispatch, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.:

My hearty congratulations. My faith was never shaken. KILBOURN KNOX.

Gen. Knox holds the office of Chief of Ordnance of the State, and, upon the receipt of the dispatch, a copy of the telegram was forwarded to this City, with the addition of "Gov. Tilden's staff" to the signature of Gen. Knox. The circumstance was duly noted by the Democratic organs, accompanied by partisan notices to the effect that Gen. Knox had assumed the title as a member of "Gov. Tilden's staff" without authority, and without common decency. Gen. Knox yesterday sent the following letter to Gov. Tilden:

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I see by this morning's *World* that a dispatch from me to Gen. Babcock, congratulating him on his acquittal, has been tampered with. It would appear from the dispatch, as published, that I had signed my name as of "Gov. Tilden's staff." However proud I may be of that honor I am not such an idiot as to proclaim it to the world by means of a private dispatch. My dispatch was simply congratulatory to an old friend, and signed with my proper name without any title or affix whatever. I saw the original this morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and had a copy made and certified to by a friend, which will show that what I state is correct. KILBOURN KNOX.

Col. John Tracy, a Democrat in politics, and a brother of a member of Gov. Tilden's staff, certified to the truthfulness of Gen. Knox's letter.

SEPARATED AT THEIR CHILD'S GRAVE.

A queer burial quarrel in Iowa is reported in the Sioux City *Journal*. One of the parents of the child was a Catholic, the other a Protestant, the controversy was first over baptism. Then the baby died. The mother wanted a priest to conduct the burial services, the father a Protestant. Neither would yield, and it was buried without any religious services. Then over the new little grave the husband and wife bade each other farewell forever, and separated.

CANADA LEGISLATURE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—The committee on the financial depression met this morning, when a letter was read from Hon. David A. Wells, declaring protection had proved a failure in the United States. The House of Commons was occupied to-day with a debate on the tariff. The Senate will reassemble Thursday, to-morrow (Ash Wednesday) being a holiday.

WHAT is more common or distressing than a bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition.—*Advertisement.*

MANY THINGS THAT ARE BRIGHT but dazzle to lead us astray. Such is not the fact with the PARISIAN DIAMONDS, those magnificent triumphs of chemical art, which are as dazzling and retain their prismatic beauty as long as the diamonds of Brazil or Africa. They are set in solid gold diamond setting, and will deceive the most practiced eye. "Time cannot change nor custom stale their infinite variety." They are for sale only at RICHARD HUMPHREYS' jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

The Thousands of Ladies

Who use "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH" keep their own counsel, and all their admirers suppose that complexions so perfectly natural in appearance must be nature's own. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.
FOREIGN LETTERS.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.
EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER; AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND; VEGETABLES FOR THE FARM GARDEN.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation FIFTY PER CENT. GREATER than its circulation one year ago. Through constant efforts to improve it and increase its value to the reader, it has grown to be pre-eminently the paper for the FARMER and the FAMILY. Its great circulation among people of CULTIVATION and PURCHASING POWER gives it a high and peculiar value for the ADVERTISER.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, &c.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always on hand. It cures Coughs instanter. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

KENSETT—BROWN.—On 28th February, ult., by Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Samuel C. Brown, in Baltimore, THOMAS KENSETT to GERTRUDE W. BROWN, all of Baltimore.

O'CONNELL—JONES.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, by Rev. A. J. Barrow, Rev. T. O'CONNELL, B. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Connellsville, Penn., to HELEN, eldest daughter of Samuel W. Jones, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At his residence in this City on the 28th inst., SAMUEL BANCROFT BARLOW, M. D., aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at the South Reformed Church, Fifth av. and 21st st., on Thursday, at 3:30 P. M.

BOLTON.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 29, HOWARD SCHUYLER, youngest son of Thomas and M. Fannie Bolton, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Bronxdale, Thursday, March 2, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham on the arrival of the 11:40 A. M. train from 42d st.

CORNELL.—Feb. 28, 1876, of pneumonia, infant daughter of William T. and L. V. Cornell.

Funeral services at their residence, Mammaroneck, March 1, 1876, at 1 o'clock.

COLWELL.—At Oyster Bay, Feb. 29, 1876, of pneumonia, DEBORAH TOWNSEND COLWELL, relict of James Colwell and daughter of the late Ephraim Townsend in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah T. Minor, at Oyster Bay, Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE CAMP.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 27, CHILION F. DE CAMP, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Rockaway, Presbyterian Church, Rockaway, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, March 1. Train leaves foot of Barclay st., New-York, Morris and Essex Railroad, at 12 o'clock, meeting the remains at Newark at 12:40.

DE PEYSTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, of pneumonia, JAMES DE PEYSTER, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 137 West 14th st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—ELIZA, wife of Robert L. Edwards, on the Twenty-eighth day, Second month, in her 61st year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 147 West 40th st., at 1 P. M. on Fifth day.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on the 28th February, MARY S., widow of Cyrus J. Freeman, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. R. Winans, Orange Junction, on Friday, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GIBSON.—Feb. 26, GRACE M. GIBSON, wife of Kasson C. Gibson, aged 25 years and 8 months.

HAWLEY.—Suddenly, Saturday evening, Feb. 26, inst., AMOS P. HAWLEY, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church, 3d st., Jersey City, N. J., Wednesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HERRING.—At Tremont, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, HELEN B. HERRING, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 18 days, youngest daughter of William and Mary E. Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Tremont, on Thursday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—On Monday, the 28th of February, at Morristown, N. J., EDWARD SETON HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Thursday, March 2, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 12 o'clock.

MYERS.—At Highland Falls, on the 28th inst., ADELINE E. MYERS.

Funeral services at West Point on Wednesday, March 1.

☞ South Carolina and Mobile papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876, JANE PATTERSON, widow of Alexander Patterson, in the 90th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

POLHEMUS.—On her twelfth birth-day, Feb. 28, of rheumatism of the heart, EDITH R., eldest daughter of Edith and Abm. Polhemus, Jr.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 600 6th av., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

REESE.—At Zion Rectory, Dobb's Ferry, on Monday, Feb. 28, ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. George B. Reese, and daughter of Rev. Theodore Irving.

Funeral services at Zion Church, Dobb's Ferry, on Thursday, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at station on arrival of 2 o'clock train from 42d st.

SALTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 29, MRS. MARGARET SALTER, widow of Commodore William D. Salter, of the United States Navy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANGER.—At Evona, N. J., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., GEORGE I. SANGER, aged 46 years.

Services at Evona on Thursday, at 12 M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:15.

SIMPSON.—At Harlem, Monday evening, Feb. 28, JOSEPH P. SIMPSON, in his 88th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his son, John R. Simpson, 126th st. and 5th av., Thursday, March 2, at 7:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Feb. 28, 1876, at Blauveltville, N. Y., ELLA F., daughter of the late Charles and Nancy Taylor.

The remains will be interred in the Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 2. The remains will reach Erie Depot, Jersey City, at 12:25 and Market Street Station, Newark, at 1:35.

VIETOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 28, CHARLES TATHAM, eldest son of Charles H. and Emily M. Vietor, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The funeral will be from the residence of his parents, No. 90 Remsen st., on Wednesday, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILSON.—On Monday, Feb. 28, 1876, LIZZIE J., wife of John W. Wilson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 1:30 on Thursday, March 2, from the Green-Wood Baptist Chapel, 5th av., corner of 15th st., South Brooklyn.

WOODHAM.—On Feb. 29, PENELOPE, youngest daughter of James Woodham, deceased.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from residence, No. 175 Oakland av., Jersey City Heights, Thursday at 2 P. M. Interment at Trinity Church, New-York.

WILKINSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 25, JEREMIAH A. WILKINSON, of Ravenswood, Long Island, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the First Baptist Church, Noble st., near Union av., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Thursday, March 2, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The Class of '75 of Columbia College, having received intelligence of the death at Rome, on Feb. 1, of one of its members, ANDREW FOSTER SMITH, has adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our friend and class-mate, ANDREW FOSTER SMITH, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Class of '75 of Columbia College, desire to express our grief at the loss of one who was endeared to us by the integrity of his character and by his warm and loving heart.

Resolved, That we communicate to the family of the deceased this expression of our sorrow, and tender them the deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the "Acta Columbiana."

GEORGE SHERMAN, President.

ALISTER GREENE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. D. L. MOODY AND MR. IRA D. SANKEY
conduct services at
HIPPODROME,
between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.
Entrance, Madison av.

EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock, (Saturday and Sunday excepted.)

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, (Saturday excepted.)

OVERFLOW MEETING, 8 to 8:45 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Mr. Ira D. Sankey, (except Saturday.) Entrance, 4th av.

FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY. (Entrance, 4th av.) EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, (Saturday excepted.)

WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45 o'clock, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) in Dr. Conkling's Church, Madison av., corner 29th st. "HOW TO DEAL WITH INQUIRERS," THURSDAY, March 2, at 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY, March 5,
LECTURE on DANIEL by MR. MOODY, 8 A. M.
(Entrance, Madison av.)

Tickets of admission obtained at the Young Men's Christian Association and the Hippodrome.

Meeting for WOMEN ONLY, 3 P. M.
For MEN ONLY, 8 P. M.

No tickets of admission required except for lecture on Daniel.

The doors will be open ONE HALF HOUR before each service.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Executive Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Lafayette, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow.

Direct mail for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New York March 8.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 16. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WILLIAM II., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, conferred upon Dr. de Jongh a Silver Medal, specially struck for the purpose, as a reward for his valuable services to medicine in supplying the purest and most efficacious Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL MEETINGS
BY Mr. D. L. MOODY AND Mr. IRA D. SANKEY,
AT HIPPODROME.
THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 4 O'CLOCK P. M.
"HOW TO DEAL WITH INQUIRERS."
(No ticket required.)
SUNDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.
LECTURE ON "DANIEL" BY MR. MOODY.
Admission by ticket, obtained at the Y. M. C. Association, at No. 134 Bowery, and at Hippodrome.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Sold by all druggists, $1. Depot, 111 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2480. Trial package free.

TWILL'D SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON frames, $3 75 and $4 25; wonderful bargains at Friend Pitts' Assignee's sale, Broadway and 33d st.

POLITICAL.

A ROSCOE CONKLING CAMPAIGN CLUB of the Fifteenth Assembly District was organized Feb. 29, at No. 147 West 32d st. The following officers were elected: Wm. M. Montgomery, President; Isaac T. Siskind, Vice President; John H. Fisher, Treasurer; Edward T. Patterson, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association will meet at No. 185 Spring st. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1876, at 8 o'clock. EDWARD HALLOCK, Sec'y. AUSTIN LEAKE, President.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at headquarters, No. 384 Grand st. ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09¼; No. 2 do., $1 04, spot; sales at 97⅞c.@99⅛c., March; closed at 98⅝c., March; 98⅞c., April; $1 02¾, May; No. 3 do., 80c.; rejected, 68½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42c., spot; 42⅛c., March; 42⅝c., April; 46½c., bid May; High Mixed, 42½c.; new do., 37c.; rejected, 32c.@32¾c. Oats dull, and prices a shade lower; No. 2, 31½c., spot; 31⅝c., March; 32c., April; rejected, 25c.@25¼c. Barley quiet, but steady, at 51c., spot; 51½c., April. Rye dull and lower at 62c.@63c. Clover Seed dull, and prices a shade lower; sales at $8 25@$8 35. Timothy Seed dull and prices a shade lower; sales of common to prime at $2@$2 20. Dressed Hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $9 25@$9 75. Pork steady and firm at $21 42½@$21 45, spot and March; $21 67½@$21 70, April; $21 95, May. Lard very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; sales at $12 80, spot; $13, April; $13 17½@$13 20, May. Bulk Meats—Demand good at full prices. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firmer at 98c., March; 98⅞c., April. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $21 50@$21 52½, March; $21 80, April. Lard a shade higher at $12 80@$12 82½, March; $13@$13 02½, April.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—Flour—Medium to choice Fall Extras firm at $4 50@$5 75; other grades very dull. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Red Winter salable at $1 46, cash; $1 46½ bid, March; sales at $1 53, April; No. 3 do., $1 34½@$1 35. Corn firmer; a shade higher; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅞c.@39c., cash; 38⅞c.@39c., March; 40⅞c., April. Oats dull; lower to sell; No. 2, 33c. bid, cash and March; rejected, 31¼c.@32c. Barley dull; unchanged. Rye—No transactions. Pork inactive at $22 25, to arrive. Lard inactive; generally held at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; small sales at 12½c. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; very little movement in round lots at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. and 12c.@12⅛c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c.@13⅛c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Live Hogs dull and lower; Yorkers, $7 30@$7 60; Packing, $7 50@$7 85; Extra, $7 90@$8. Cattle dull; unchanged; scarcely any demand. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,725 head Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull, at $1 15@1 25. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 44c.@45c. Oats inactive; sales at 35c.@41c. Barley and Rye dull, but unchanged. Pork—Demand fair, and market firm, at $22 45@$22 50. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, $12.80; Kettle, $13 50@$13 75. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 8½c., cash; 8¾c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., cash; 12c., buyer March; 12½c., buyer May; Clear Sides nominally 12c.@12⅛c., closing with demand good, and tending upwards; about 2,000,000 lb. Shoulders and Sides sold. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sdies, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky quiet and weak, at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs dull; common to good light, $7 40@7 90; packing, $8@$8 25. Receipts, 1,363 head; shipments, 535 head.

TOLEDO, Feb. 29.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36½; No. 3 do., $1 21; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Extra do., $1 36; old do., $1 60; Amber Michigan, spot and March, $1 24½; April, $1 27; May, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 04½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 24½; No. 3 Red, $1 07; Rejected Red, 87c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; High Mixed, spot and March, 47c.; May, 50¾c.; No. 2 White, 45½c.; Low Mixed, 46¼c.; no grade, 43½c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 43c.; damaged, 39½c.; do. Lake Shore, 39c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 35¾c.; March, 36½c.; May, 38¾c.; White, 39½c.; Rejected, 32c. Cloverseed, $8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 29.—Flour inactive, nominal. Wheat opened unsettled, about ¼c. higher; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08; Hard do., $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 01⅜; March, $1 02⅜; May, $1 06½; No. 3 do., 87½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 42c. Oats more active, but weak; No. 2, fresh, 30¼c.@30½c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 75c.; March, 73c.@74c.; No. 3 do., 42c.; Rejected do., 23c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 67c. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess Pork firm at $21 50, cash or March. Lard—Prime Kettle, 12¾c.; do. Steam, 13⅛c. Sweet-pickled Hams firm and in good demand at 11¾c.@12⅛c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8⅛c., loose; Middles, 11c.@11⅛c., boxed. Dressed Hogs steady at $9 12½. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Feb. 29.—Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and firm; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; 2,000 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 33; 1,500 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 29; 350 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. Corn dull; six cars new, on track, at 50c. Oats retailing only. Rye dull; sales, 100 bushels Milwaukee at 78c. Barley dull and heavy; sales of one car Four-rowed State at 75c., on track. Pork strong at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominal at $1 09.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—Wool dull; prices steady; demand light; manufacturers gloomy and buying only for immediate wants; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46c.@50c.; X, 46c.@47½c.; Medium, 50c.@54c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42c.@43c.; Medium, 49c.@54c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c. Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@65c.; Canada, Combing, 63c.; Fine, unwashed, 29c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super. pulled, 38c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 22c.@25c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@22c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 29.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat steady; sales of White State at $1 48; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn quiet; new, 65c.; old, 68c. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Canada at $1; No. 2 Bay held at $1 08; No. 1 Canada, $1 17; choice lots, $1 20@$1 21. Corn-meal—$26 for bolted; $25 for unbolted per ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$22 per ton.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 29.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin steady at $1 40 for strained. Tar steady at $1 55.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 29.—Printing cloths held at 4⅛c., 30 days, for best standard and extra 64x64, with a dull market, and some sales for cash at slight concessions.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 29, the following legal sales were effected:

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 235.6 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $16,000, to John May, plaintiff in the legal action.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, disposed of an unfinished building, with lot 25 by 102.11 by 25 by 100.9, No. 177 Macdougal street, west side, 50 feet south of Eighth street, for $11,495, to David Fox.

R. V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 50.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 75 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $5,000, to B. Levison, plaintiff in the legal action. Also a similar sale, John I. Davenport, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 237.6 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $9,525, to Matilda E. Coddington, one of the defendants in the suit.

The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of property on the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, adjourned to March 29; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a house, with lot, No. 224 East Eightieth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to March 21; sale by A. H. Nicolay & Co. of property known as Hull's factory, on Hague street, corner of Cliff street, adjourned to the same date; sale by William Kennelly of property on Jackson and Union avenues, north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to March 3, and sale by James M. Miller of property on West Fifty-eighth street, west of Eighth avenue, was withdrawn; case settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, estate of Hetty Hutton, deceased, of one two-story frame, one three-story brick, and one four-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 221 Mott street, north side, between Prince and Spring streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 feet by half the block, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 290 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 108.4 by 286 by 105 by 314.7 on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending to Ridge avenue, 186.6 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Hester and Grand streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of one lot 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 20 by 82.2, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 16 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 281.6 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, FEB. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house, with lot, East 123d st., n. s., 235.6 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 19.5x100.11	$16,000
By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	
1 unfinished building, with lot, No. 177 Macdougal st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 8th st., lot 25x102.11x25x100.9	11,495
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 five-story brick tenement, with lot, West 54th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x50.5	5,000
1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 34th st., s. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 20.10x98.9	9,525

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 28.

49th st., n. s., 239 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.6x74; James J. Thomson, Referee, to Frederick Cornell, Jr.	$9,900
54th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x50.5; John Lindley to Barnett Liveson	5,000
Morris av., e. s., 589½ ft. n. of Gouverneur st., 58.9½x100.3, (23d Ward;) Harriet L. Wright to Peter H. Vandervoort	2,000
83d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; George Peterman and wife to Ferdinand Kurzman, Assignee	nom.
119th st., s. s., 128 ft. e. of Avenue A, 60x100.11; James J. Phelan and wife to William Law	59,500
58th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 200x100.5; Richard Nauman and wife to William C. Baur	105,000
3d av., n. e. corner 99th st., 151.3x100.5; Charlotte C. Law and husband to James J. Phelan	40,000
Jane st., No. 24, s. s., between Greenwich and 4th st., 20x100; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to Henry Chuck	4,000
139th st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100, 23d Ward; Richard H. Teller and wife to Alfred B. Hall	6,000
123d st., n. s., 157.9½ ft. w. of 4th av., 19.5½x100.11; Michael Schachtel and wife to Griffin B. Reynolds	6,500
Rivington st., n. s., 20.1 ft. w. of Eldridge st., 23.10x75; Frederick Maleton and wife to Catharine Goetz	25,350
Broadway, w. s., 54.3¼ ft. s. of 57th st., 50x97.11x irregular, (¼ part of); John J. Levy and wife to Samuel J. Levy and others	7,000
129th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x half block; Joseph P. Dean to William M. Dean	nom.
126th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x99.11; Bull's Head Bank to William H. Buxton	nom.
Mulberry st., e. s., No. 102, 25x50; Alexander Brandon and others, Executors, to John Nonnenbacher	7,250
52d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Ashbel P. Fitch and wife to Anna Gehl	nom.
29th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d av., 46.8x98.9; Sarah J. Plass to Simon Laserman	nom.
52d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Christian Gehl to Ashbel P. Fitch	nom.
LEASES RECORDED.	
122d st., n. s., 109.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 40.6x100.11, 10 years; William Austin to Henry Schluyter	$120
Broadway, No. 233, store and basement, 3 years; Henry H. Porter to Emma M. Colfax and others	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 784 5th av., near 62d st.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 929 Madison av., 20x60x80, near 73d st.

Five lots, 94 feet on north side of 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three 18 feet and two 20 feet lots; suitable for immediate improvement.

One lot on 5th av., south-east corner of 66th st., 25x100, opposite Central Park.

Two lots on 64th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs., 25x100 each.

Four lots, two on 84th and two on 85th sts., between Central Park and 9th av.

Also, many other choice pieces in desirable locations.

Apply at office of the estate, of
WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—A BROADWAY store; first-class; two fronts; most eligibly situated for increase in value; will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third or one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000. Possession at any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL A FIRST-CLASS modern four-story brown-stone house; built five years; walnut finish; size, 25x64 feet; fine neighborhood; lot 200 feet deep, through to next street for stable if desired; price only $60,000.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST PIECES OF unimproved property in the City, for sale or exchange; no objection to suburban property; value about $140,000. Address with full particulars F. M., Box No. 3,601 Post Office.

BELOW COST AND ON EASY TERMS—A first-class cottage with modern improvements on liberal terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON White Plains road, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from depot, a farm of 83 acres, (now used as a stock-farm,) part wood-land, and balance under good state of cultivation, with fine, large dwellings, and all necessary out-houses; two new, large stables, with accommodations for 60 horses; 150 tons of hay; everything that may be required for stock breeding; implements and part of stock sold if purchaser desires; fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Also, farm of 44½ acres, part wood-land, balance under cultivation, with dwelling and necessary outbuildings, all in excellent condition; fruit in abundance; the above to be sold on easy terms for purchaser. Owner sells, as he is going abroad.

Apply to
P. J. CAZANAS, on the premises.
JOSE GALELGADA,
East Morrisania, corner Eagle av.
WAYDELL & CO., No. 21 Old slip.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIFTY miles from New-York, containing about 160 acres, light sandy loam, easily cultivated, and producing good crops; has facilities that make it very desirable for any person wanting to make money farming; is stocked with horses, cows, and a great number of fowls and hogs, fair buildings, and farm implements, all of which will be sold for a small sum of money down, a first-class mortgage, or house on cash basis in New-York or Brooklyn; well located for renting. Address FARM, Box 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HOMESTEAD AND RIVER FRONT PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, N. J.
ANDERSON PRICE,
NO. 239 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Ninety acres of land, fronting on South st.; good house and out-buildings; furniture, horses, carriages, imported Alderney cattle, farming utensils, &c.; horses and carriages will be sold separate. Apply to the owner, WM. KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 5TH AV. AND 66TH ST., (CENTRAL PARK,)

To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 7,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, as follows:

Three full-sized lots on 5th av., (Central Park,) between 66th and 67th sts., and including the corner lot on 5th av. and 66th st., and the lot in the rear, on 66th st.; 60 per cent. on mortgage.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 34 WEST 17th st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of Daniel Lord, deceased.

WEST 17TH ST.—The elegant, extra wide, brown-stone, high stoop dwelling and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., south side, near 5th av.; house is 28.6x75 feet; in fine order, and immediate possession will be given; lot, 28.6x92 feet; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON Murray Hill, 38th st., near Madison av., to rent unfurnished; it is in perfect order, and one of the best houses on the hill. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT A BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a handsome, four-story brown-stone house, beautifully furnished, in 42d st., between Broadway and 6th av.; rent, $3,500 for whole house, or $2,500 except third floor. Address Box No. 3,695 Post Office.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x55x100 feet; in good order; price low; terms unusually favorable.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO LET—In 32d st.; $1,200; four-story house in 24th st., 26th st., in 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 38th, near 5th av.
B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

TO LET—THE MOST SUPERBLY FURNISHED small brown-stone house, on Murray Hill—a little palace—to a small private family only. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting corniees.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st.
KINGMON F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms, suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; high ground and perfectly healthy; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

A WELL-FURNISHED, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, English basement house to let; central location, near Elevated Railroad; within three lines City cars; never rented before; terms reasonable to a good tenant; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,277 New-York Post Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 22D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Elegantly furnished and frescoed and in perfect order throughout; price not so much an object as to get a small family and a good tenant; house must be seen to be appreciated; size, 21x50x100; possession April 1. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house to let furnished; beautifully frescoed, and in complete order; neighborhood choice. No. 122 58th st., near 4th av.

MORRISTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, elegant mansion; fifteen rooms; all improvements; four acres, with barn and garden. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

ON 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO RENT, A very comfortable four-story high-stoop house at a reasonable rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

FLATS TO LET—CORNER FLAT CONTAINING six rooms; light, all conveniences, first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.—The building is 40x90; lighted all round; with a sixty horse-power engine; steam heating, &c.; all of first-class build. Apply on the premises.
P. J. HARDY.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

CORNER LOFTS, AT NO. 12 READE ST., near Broadway, to let low, with or without steam power; size 42x54; light on three sides; steam heated. Apply on the premises to JANES & KIRTLAND.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEgant lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FIFTH AV. AND 22D ST.—CORNER STORE and basement to lease; excellently well suited for a bank or insurance company, or other important business. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE STORE and basement, corner of 5th av. and 22d st.
HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

STORES TO RENT ON WEST SIDE, 8TH AV. between 33d and 34th sts. Apply to J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

NO. 49 MAIDEN LANE.—TO LET OR LEASE, these commodious premises, 140 feet deep, six stories. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AT A GREAT BARGAIN for cash, a nicely improved country place near the City, or will exchange for New-York City or Brooklyn property. Address M. A. H., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with full description and lowest cash price, which shall be confidential.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Yard-wide Cambrics, 10c. p. yd.
Yard-wide Prints, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy Servants' Office, (established 1853,) respectable German and other servants waiting for situations.
Be sure and get your servants at this office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, with four years' best City reference from her last place; lady to be seen; competent chamber-maid and waitress; clean and care silver, &c.; very neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A steady, competent young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is a neat, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; will do the fine washing if required; has long City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY an experienced German Protestant girl as thorough chamber or parlor maid; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City references given. Call or address German Girl, No. 225 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl; will do chamber-work and assist with washing, waiting, or general house-work; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 708 9th av., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as chamber-maid, or chamber maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 34 West 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or plain cooking; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and to assist with grown children, or as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; country preferred. Call on C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 120 8th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first chamber-maid and assist in washing or waiting; is a neat sewer; can operate and care children; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, and plain sewing; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 652 2d av., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 319 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; good reference. Call at 108 West 40th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant English young women, with first-class City references; one as a competent cook, &c., in every way satisfactory; the other is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, and parlor-maid; very neat, tidy, desirable servants; willing to go any distance; country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN "WHOM we know and can recommend" as A1 family cook; would take a place in City or country; is a superior bread and biscuit baker; makes delicious soups and pastry; bones and lards; undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable and well-recommended young woman as a very good family cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; an excellent bread and biscuit baker, excellent washer and ironer; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, game; boneing, larding, jellies, desserts of various kinds; has the best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY, by an active, industrious and very competent girl; is a good bread and butter maker; has good City reference. Call or address Cook, &c., No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, American, and English cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS A family cook; makes all kinds of soups, pastry, &c.; also excellent bread, biscuit, and rolls; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for S.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AN ENGLISH woman, with five years' City reference; bones, lards, makes soups, jellies, bread, &c.; willing to assist with washing; and a thoroughly temperate woman; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; will assist in washing, or cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with coarse washing; good references. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD COOK of meats, soups, game, &c., puddings, pies; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; either City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 35th st., near 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house and to do coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable colored woman, with good references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family; has unexceptionable testimonials from her previous employers. Call or address 212 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 338 West 25th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City reference. Call for two days. D., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook, willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at 33 Carmine st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK; CAN market well, or do work of any kind. Address Slites, No. 253 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND ASSIST WITH washing, in a private family; is a good baker; City or country; good City reference. Address E. M. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family where a kitchen-maid is kept; wages, $35; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; understands her business perfectly; good City references; no objection to country. Apply at "West Side Association," No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; would assist in washing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st., bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do waiting and chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 422 East 16th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 253 West 45th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at the bakery No. 442 7th av.

COOK.—BY THE MONTH BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 312½ West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS A GOOD BAKER; will assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing; eight years' City references. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook and laundress in the country; has good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker who cuts, trims—all styles; would engage for $8 a week; can use several machines. Address J. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER will go out for $1 50 per day or $8 per week; can cut, fit, and sew on different machines. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 881 6th av., near 50th st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new, by the day. Call at No. 693 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French dress-maker would like a few engagements by the day, or would take work home. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON, dress-maker, a few engagements by the day in private families; would engage by the month; best City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a few more customers by the day. Address C. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman in a gentleman's family in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given; triflers need not apply. Call all the week at No. 57 Bedford st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, hotel, or boarding-school. Call all this week, or address Housekeeper, 234 East 36th st., two stairs up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW, WITH A LITtle girl, as housekeeper; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; wages not so much an object as a Christian Home. Call or address Mrs. Reynolds, new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; accustomed to do plain cooking and any other kind of work; has good references from former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMan, for City or country, to do general house-work; has first-class reference; is a good plain cook. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WELSH girl, speaking fair English, as cook and laundress, or general work; good reference; understands her work; is neat, competent and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN TO do the house-work between them; good plain cooks, washers, and ironers; good City references. Call at No. 306 West 41st st., in grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; is good cook, washer, and ironer; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 964 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as general house-worker; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 227 East 45th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class kitchen-maid in a private family; can give good City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GENTEEL SWEDISH girl, who can dress hair well, and is a good seamstress; would also take care of children; has the best of references; speaks English well. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman (speaks English) as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and sewing; no objection to travel; good reference. Call at No. 418 4th av., hair store.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman person as lady's maid; can dress hair in first-class style for balls and parties; is also an excellent seamstress; good references. Call at No. 806 3d av., confectionery store.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman young person as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser and frizzer; also a good seamstress. Apply at No. 170 East 51st st., near Lexington av., in shoe store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant person, who is capable to teach German, and willing to accompany a family traveling. For particulars inquire at her present situation, No. 27 Perry st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A light colored American girl as lady's maid or seamstress; City references. Address Annie, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid and seamstress; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (Protestant) in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 228 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family, best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

NURSE.—TO GROWING CHILDREN AND SEAMstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by a neat, tidy English Protestant girl of 18, lived two years and a half in her place, and has reference close by. Call or address Annie, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE, MAID, AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French girl, who speaks English; is very active; intelligent; is fond of children; very well adapted to be young misses' maid; can furnish best testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE AND REliable nurse; can take the entire charge of children; would assist in chamber-work; is very obliging and well recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH Protestant woman to care children, or any domestic duties required; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days, from 9 to 5, at No. 322 West 43d st., first floor.

NURSE.—TO GROWN CHILDREN, OR TO WAIT upon a lady and sew, by an English Protestant; good City references. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infants' nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl; can come well recommended. Call or address to last employer's, No. 40 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, NOW DISengaged; no objection to an invalid; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (LOST HER baby) as wet nurse. Call on or address No. 167 West 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; IS willing to help with house-work; has good reference from last employer. Call at No. 964 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and sew; best City reference. Apply at No. 312 East 31st st., one flight.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant English girl; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and make herself generally useful; city or country; good references. Call at West Side Association, 403 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERSON, to an infant or young children, and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT AS nurse in a first-class family; good references. Address fidelity, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY AMERICAN GIRL, aged eighteen, as nurse; would do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Address No. 143 West 28th st.

SERVANT.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH a family going to England; is a good sailor. Can be seen at No. 130 Henry street for two days.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as seamstress or maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS SEAMStress; can cut and fit; is an excellent sewer and would take care of children; City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress in a gentleman's family, by the month; good City reference; can do all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 227 7th av., corner of 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; is capable to take entire charge of a baby or nursery; excellent City reference. Call at No. 409 West 26th st., two stairs up.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT LADY WISHES family sewing; can alter and trim dresses; best references. Apply at No. 425 West 7th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; also salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as a chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or country; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands her duty; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 145 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR parlor-maid in a private family; can furnish best of City references. Call at No. 241 East 24th st.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman solicits washing and ironing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call for Mrs. Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day or week washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 44th st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing at her own residence; either gents' or families'; understands fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 39th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED LADY, Mrs. Roberson, wishes washing from ladies or gentlemen; done in first-class style. Call at No. 243 West 29th st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, LADIES' AND gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; best of reference. Call at No. 200 West 36th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED ENGlish butler; good reference given as above. Address X. X., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City references; has lived with the best families in this City; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address A. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and careful driver; sober and perfectly trustworthy; has seven years' City reference from one gentleman. Address M. D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent man (Protestant) as coachman and groom; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's grounds, &c.; understands the care of furnace, &c.; willing and obliging; City or country; excellent reference. Address W. H., No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands business; has five years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEDish Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good coachman; can also do gardening, care hot-beds, mow lawns, repair walks, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady, competent married man; English; understands the care and management of horses, &c.; willing and obliging; wife would assist in cooking or washing, if required; first-class testimonials. Address Coachman, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom and vegetable gardener, or useful man; has good reference. Address J., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman, wife as cook; both Protestants; City or country; good references. Address M. R., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent; understands harness-making; and can make himself useful to his employer in every branch of his business. Reference S. W. Coe, 64 Leonard st.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY, AND TO make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; best City reference. Call or address, for three days, P. G., No. 954 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man without family; first-class reference. Address John Daley, No. 116 East 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; highly recommended. Apply at late employer's, No. 242 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands his business; willing and obliging. Call or address J. M., No. 366 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address J. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and a superior groom; strictly temperate; is active, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address J. J., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties, and has three years' City reference. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN.—HAS A FINE APPEARANCE; IS A good, careful driver and a first-class groom; has first class City recommendations from his present employer. Can be seen at No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address by note, W. M., No. 6 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country; best of reference. Address or call on William, No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF EXPErience; has first-class references from the best families; no objections to the country. Call or address V. J., harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, no family; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife as first-class cook; good references. Address W. B., 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address T. P., No. 349 9th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man; has the best of reference. Call at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st., 3d av., from 9 to 12, during the week.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best of City references. Call at No. 105 West 46th st., shoe store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; country preferred. Address Green, No. 543 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man (English) as coachman; best of City reference. Apply at No. 16 East 37th st.

FARMER, &c.—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—By an American man and wife, aged forty-seven years, natives of Westchester County; man is experienced in all branches of farming, working machinery, &c.; is also a good out-door gardener, and can bud, prune, &c.; wife is a good hand at making butter, caring milk, raising poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man of good experience; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit trees, grape vines, and the care of lawns; can milk, take care of horses, &c.; good references given. Address M. C., Box No. 265 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A SWISS MARRIED MAN, FOR country or City, to do farm-work; has excellent City reference; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice address.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (PROTestant;) good worker; understands the full management of grapery, green-house, and all kinds of vegetables; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City references. Address J., gardener, at R. H. Allen & Co.'s seed store, 189 and 191 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address B. C. H., care A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, peach-houses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country recommendations. Address D. K., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG man, married, who understands his business in all its branches, viz.: Green-houses, graperies, and the care of a gentleman's place in general; best references. Address, for three days, J. G., Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A HANdy, useful man; is a good vegetable gardener; careful hand with horses and cows; Protestant; has good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; CAN give satisfactory reference for the last twenty years in the different departments of his profession. Call on J. C., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, WHO understands the care of flowers and raising vegetables; can milk; good references. Call or address S. S., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE PROPER treatment of hot-house and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the laying out of grounds, &c.; five years' reference from last employer; married. Address J. B., at Thorburn's, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., at Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the management of graperies, green-houses, flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; unsurpassed reference. Address F. S., No. 268 West 37th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS SINGLE MAN; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; can be recommended from last employer. Call or address A. F., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GRAPEgrower; thoroughly understands greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; also landscaping; is fully competent to take entire charge of any place offered; the best of references given; married; no incumbrance. Address A. D., Gardner, Mott Haven, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (PROTESTANT,) TO wait on elderly gentleman or invalid; best references. Address, one week, A. B., 252 West 20th st.

OFFICE BOY.—BY A BOY FIFTEEN YEARS OF age in a doctor's office or in a gentleman's house, as page, where he can make himself generally useful; City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER, &c.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER in a store or light driving; good reference. Call or address Bertholf, No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

STABLEMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man to work and take full charge of a stable and care of sick and lame horses; can be well recommended by the leading horsemen of the City, and can give eleven years' reference from last employer. Address for one week, A. N., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself generally useful; will go for moderate wages; City or country; has excellent City references. Address W. B., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a boarding-house or private family; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; long experience in the business; can come well recommended from last employer. Address T. J., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. K., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; has good City references; no objection to the country. Address P. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or a small boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 149 West 3?th st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family; can give entire satisfaction; is willing, not afraid of work; reference. Address W. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Address M. P., No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN (PROTestant) as waiter in a private family. Call at present employer's, No. 299 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT trustworthy man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; also takes good care of silver, and makes the best of salads; can be recommended from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A BELGIAN MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; very useful for the country; can drive and do a little kitchen-work; best City references; speaks English. Address Henry, No. 1,289 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business, and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Address A. E., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial.
C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN A family of three adults, a Protestant girl, who must be a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer. Apply, with references, for two days, at No. 350 East 124th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WHO can sew and operate well; to assist in chamber-work and with two growing children; German or French preferred. Apply at No. 19 West 35th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an American young man to assist on the books; must be a good writer and correct at figures; salary first year, $200. Apply by letter, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small private family; best of reference required. Apply, after 5 P. M., at No. 34 West 50th st.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN, not over twenty-five years of age, who has had experience in book-keeping. Address with full particulars and references, J. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 32 West 36th st.

DRY GOODS.

Yard-wide Cambrics, 10c. p. yd.
Yard-wide Prints, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.
Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES and JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR, plaintiffs, against ALMIRA WHIPPLE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents with interest from the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 27th, 1875.
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of January, 1876.—Dated January 25th, 1876.
ja26-1aw6wW*
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES LE RAY DE CHAUMONT DE ST. PAUL, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE CORNELIE DE CHAUMONT, Virginie de Leven, Achille de Leven, her husband, Marie C. de Laurencel, Leon Bredif, Marie L. B. Bredif, Nelly Fletcher, Albert Millet, Louis Millet, Frederick Millet, and Lawrence J. Goodale, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 51 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, November 6, 1875.
ja26-1aw-6wW*
MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Attorneys for plaintiff.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.
HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 214 East 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1876.
f23-1aw6mW EDWARD NORRIS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.
BERNARD AMEND, } Executors.
n24-1aw6mW* JOSEPH KOEBLE, }

DRY GOODS.

Yard-wide Cambrics, 10c. p. yd.
Yard-wide Prints, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON WILL SELL AT THE EXCHANGE, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11, AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, 778 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE WILMOT MANUFACTURING CO. of Bridgeport, Conn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 31,312 ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15
CHINA......WED., March 8 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on Wednesday, March 1, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Rellard..........Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........MARCH 1
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........MARCH 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, March 11 at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN..Sat., March 4 | WESER.....Sat., March 18
AMERICA..Sat., March 11 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT. GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES. ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..........March 1.
ETNA..........March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRESMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, March 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.

VADERLAND......March 4 | SWITZERLAND..March 16
NEDERLAND.....March 28 | KENILWORTH.......April 8

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.

NEDERLAND......March 4 | KENILWORTH...March 16
VADERLAND.....March 28 | SWITZERLAND......April 9

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, March 2, 9 A. M. | Italy, March 18, 11 A. M.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO..........FRIDAY, March 3

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c. On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks,	Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming,	Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley,	Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss,	Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg,	Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder,	Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels,	John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton,	August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss,	Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers,	Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit,	Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook,	Chas. H. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt,	Joseph S. Lowrey.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:

SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.
SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.
JOHN WELSH, JR., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.
H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.

Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH.
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

OLCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 40 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of INVESTMENT securities, on commission.

H. L. OLCOTT,
C. W. OLCOTT,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.

C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1905, OF THE WEST END PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The only means of transportation inside the Centennial Exhibition grounds. I am authorized to offer a limited number of the above at 90 and accrued interest.

JOHN S. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York. Inclose stamp.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

100,000 STATE OF MISSOURI Funding bonds, interest 6 per cent., January and July, due 1894. Price, 103 and interest.

50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, (Iowa,) bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and interest.

50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL first mortgage bonds, interest 7 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and interest.

MONEY OBTAINED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

No. 70 Broadway, and No. 15 New st., New-York.

CITY OF NEWARK

SEVEN PER CENT.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER.

PRINCIPAL DUE MAY 1, 1905.

FOR SALE BY

Daniel A. Moran,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The Reorganization Committee of this company having on deposit with the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st., the majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, request the remaining holders of these bonds to deposit them with said Trust Company. Hon. Benjamin Williamson, the attorney for the Trustees of the mortgage in the foreclosure suit, informs us that he has been instructed by said Trustees "to expedite the proceedings with all possible dispatch," and is now doing so.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.
No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 3.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, (P. O. Box No. 3,400,) NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.

JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN. JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until the 5th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

Yard-wide Cambrics, 10c. p. yd.
Yard-wide Prints, 8c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of the National Trust Company, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway, on and after March 1.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

THE GOLD COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad of New-York, due March 1, 1876, will be paid at the banking-house of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

C. L. RICH, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1st March, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND ninety-four cents United States gold coin per share, declared at the meeting of shareholders of 7th inst., is payable on and after the 1st day of March next. By order. A. HEGEWISCH, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND becoming due March 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Long Island.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE bonds of the St. Paul Warehouse and Elevator Company will be paid on presentation at the Central National Bank, New-York, or at the banking-house of Dawson & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, will be paid at this office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. GEO. FILLOW. WILTON, Conn.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES ANOTHER morning engagement of two hours to teach finishing, music, singing, and all foreign languages. Address Delta, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies at Red Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury; English, Latin, French, German, music and drawing; City references.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL INSTRUCT young ladies, either in a class or as single pupils. Special studies or a general course may be pursued. Address MISS V., Station L, New-York City.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR GERMAN language. Applicants received between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. at No. 252 Madison av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.—I WISH TO SELL, AND IF NOT sold, to have worked upon a royalty, in cities outside of New-England States, a valuable patent, which, owing to the bulkiness of the article, should be manufactured near the locality where it is wanted. The business is profitable, pleasant, and simple; the articles are easily contracted for, and therefore would not require expensive preparation or outlay: an opportunity for profitable employment seldom offered. Circulars furnished and information given by W. H. KIMBALL, No. 120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

PARTIES HAVING $5,000 TO $10,000 to invest can make a favorable arrangement and get a fair return for their money in a business which is not a speculation. Address or call on S. B. FERRIS, No. 403 Broadway.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms: lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A PARTY DESIRING SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations on 5th av. (private table if preferred) can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

A FINE SECOND-STORY SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, together or separately; also, handsomely-furnished back parlor. No. 53 West 48th st. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TWO FINE, LARGE, sunny rooms to let, with board; hot and cold water, &c.; table and location unexceptionable; terms moderate.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Two elegantly furnished front sunny rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water; suitable for a small family; house and table strictly first-class.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room and hall room on third floor; two large nice rooms floor above. Dining-room, parlor floor.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—A COMFORTABLE home with a private family living in their own house, with or without board; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVS.—JUST VAcated, a commodious floor of four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with private table and attendance. No. 14 East 32d st.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH AV.—OWNERS of a handsomely furnished house can give choice rooms with board; references. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 234 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also a few ladies.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE FURNISHED front room to let, with board.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor front to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has third-story rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—$50 PER WEEK FOR PARlor, two comfortable well-lighted bedrooms; 20th to 45th, 4th to 8th av.; board for gentleman, wife, and lady friend; quiet family; few or no other boarders; private table preferred. Address CASH, No. 327 Rossmore Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HALL ROOM TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN, without board; references. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OFFICES AND RECEPTION rooms suitable for physicians. No. 115 East 23d st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, JUNCTION BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 42D ST.—Free stage from Grand Central Depot; terms, $4 per day; families taken at reduced rates.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

DRY GOODS.

Yard-wide Cambrics, 10c. p. yd.
Yard-wide Prints, 8c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, and FRANCIS H. GRAIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER S. FAIRFIELD and EVERETT TRASK, carrying on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. ANTHONY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by James L. Anthony in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, as incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. BROWN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick A. Brown, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt.

f16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL M. OBREIGHT and SIMON WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment of Assignees of the estate of Emanuel M. Obreight and Simon Weil, copartners, composing the firm of Obreight & Weil, and as individuals, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1876.

DANIEL A. DAVIS, Nos. 51 and 53 White st.,
T. D. ADAMS, No. 140 Church st., Assignees.

mh1-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JANE C. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jane C. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt. f16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN ARCHDEACON, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

GUILD & LUM, Attorneys. mh1-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MARX SICKLE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

f23-law3wW* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2

MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,

BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.

NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE

"ORIGINAL HILARITY," (NYM CRINKLE.)

BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 TO 4.

MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.

SEE THIS RING? FACT! FACT!! I ASSURE YOU!

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

GRATIFYING AND UNQUESTIONED TRIUMPH of LEGITIMATE COMEDY!

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, will be presented Goldsmith's Glorious Five-Act Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

with new and appropriate Scenery and Appointments.

CHARLES MARLOW..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

OTHER NOVELTIES ARE FOR THE PRESENT POSTPONED.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Managers

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY. Brilliant production of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her famous character of TOPSY. ALL THE GREAT BROOKLYN THEATER COMPANY IN THE CAST. NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

All the original plantation music of the play rendered by SLAVIN'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.

The whole forming the most complete and realistic picture of Southern life ever presented.

Seats secured in advance. Popular prices.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, AND EVERY EVENING, GREAT SUCCESS AND DECIDED HIT of the popular drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WITH THE ORIGINAL COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS in their songs, dances, &c. WARREN GRIFFEN, the great banjoist. All the original music and a carefully selected company.

Orchestra seats, $1. Admission, 50c. Gallery, 25c.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole proprietor and manager.

Last week of the serio comic play entitled UNCLE ANTHONY. An entire change of olio for the week commencing Feb. 28. FEMALE JACK SHEPPARD. GOING FOR THE CUP. THE LAWYER'S CLERK.

The entire company of 100 Star Artists appear. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE,

(Late Dan Bryant's.)

Vaudeville and Minstrelsy. A complete and entire change of programme. Vaudeville combined with the famous California Minstrels. Matinée Thursday.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frederick Schuchardt and Lawrence Wells, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE FLOYD, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUNYON W. MARTIN, JR., of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BOWERS, JOHN HENRY BRADFORD, and HENRY B. GRAHAM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Bowers, John Henry Bradford, and Henry B. Graham, and of the firm of Bowers, Beeckman & Co., of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

DUANE L. PEABODY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER LONDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding, dated February 12, 1876, by Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1876, at two (2) o'clock P. M., for the purpose named in the 28th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended. And further notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts, and will apply to the court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate. CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

JACOBS & SINK, Attorneys, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, Bankrupt.—No. 5,048—Notice of sale: The undersigned will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 77 Worth street, the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt:

All the right, title, and interest which the said Requa had on the 23d day of January, 1875, in and to certain letters patent, issued to Jonathan H. Green, (No. 149,472,) dated April 7, 1874, for improvement in waterproofing compound for guano bags, bales, &c., and duly assigned to Leonard F. Requa.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1876. C. H. CURRIER, Assignee, No. 77 Worth st.

f16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH I. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. Wilcox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1876.

f16-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE

New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,

North-east corner of UNION SQUARE, 4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. C. K. GARRISON, President.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Manager

Begins at 8. Over at 11.

Last Nights of ROSE MICHEL. This week 100th to 107th performance of ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year.

In consequence of the immense demand for places and for the souvenir gift-book issued by the management on the 100th night of ROSE MICHEL, it has been determined to give a SECOND SOUVENIR NIGHT, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, on which occasion every lady entering the theatre will be presented with an elegantly-bound copy of that book.

Seats for that night may now be secured.

In active preparation, a comedy drama in four acts, written by Victorien Sardou, and entitled FERREOL.

This drama, which has been upon the boards of the "GYMNASE," Paris, for more than one hundred nights, has been purchased by Messrs. Shook & Palmer directly from the author, and is their exclusive property for the United States of America.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

Brilliant success of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

This WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her inimitable rendition of LUCIA, in Donizetti's charming opera "Lucia Di Lammermoor," with Messrs. CARLETON, HAMILTON, and JOSEPH MAAS in the cast.

THURSDAY, ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT.)

FRIDAY EVENING Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Military Opera THE STAR OF THE NORTH, being postponed from Wednesday to enable the management to fully complete the extensive preparations necessary for a perfect production.

SATURDAY, GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE, Miss KELLOGG appearing as ARLINE. SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA (VAN ZANDT.) Reserved seats, $2; sold at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH AVE. THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

80TH TO 87TH PERFORMANCE of

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE! TWELFTH WEEK. PIQUE! An extraordinary cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fischer, Mr. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTEENTH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

. WEDNESDAY, March 8, Extra Suburban Matinée. ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE, Friday, March 17

CHICKERING HALL. CROMWELL.

Prof. G. R. CROMWELL has the honor to announce his entirely new ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, entitled, THE OLD AND THE NEW, commencing on MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 8 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats, which can be procured at E. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square. Prof. F. F. MULER, Organist.

LECTURE.

DE CORDOVA'S FIRST BABY,

At CHICKERING HALL, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

LECTURE TO BE PRECEDED BY A HALF-HOUR ORGAN CONCERT. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.

Tickets for sale at No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond, No. 39 Union square; and at the hall on day and evening of lecture.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway

Evenings 8 o'clock; matinées TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, 2 o'clock. Largest combination of artists in the City. Handsomest corps de ballet in the world. Funniest, finest, spiciest, artistic entertainment in New-York. Sensational—Woman Suffrage, Fattie Stewart—amusing. Hemmed In, Massaniello, Husband's Secret. Great Fredericks, Carlyle and son, the Parkers, Eunice Moore, Minnie Hall, Blanche Elberts.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY. MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8. KATE FISHER and trained horse, WONDER, in SCHAMYL and FRENCH SPY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house Broadway and 29th st. JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET, THE PHOUR TRAMPS, &c.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THE ANNUAL SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT of the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 12th st., will be held in the church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7:30 o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected. Tickets, 50 cents; children half-price, to be had at the door.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Second season; fiftieth concert, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 1, at 4 o'clock; organist, S. P. Warren, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; vocalist, Mrs. Katie Reed, soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR. A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 B'y.

Parisian Ballet Troupe. Gus Williams, La Belle Victoria, and all of Tony Pastor's famous star troupe. Matinée Tuesday and Friday. Only Theatre that turns people away. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT, ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st. and 4th av. THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

DR. JOHN LORD.

ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, 11:30, QUEEN ELIZABETH, (New Lecture.) IN BROOKLYN, FRIDAY, COLUMBUS.

DRY GOODS.

Yard-wide Cambrics, 10c. p. yd.
Yard-wide Prints, 8c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LECTURES.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES.

Mrs. ANNIE FRANKLIN, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to ladies Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P. M. No. 269 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Commences March 2.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

FEB. 28, 1876.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—CONTAINING four stalls and rooms for coachman; first-class location; rent, $50 per month; also others. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.

For particulars send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 30 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of APGAR & CONNOR, as stock brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

LOUIS J. APGAR.
EZRA S. CONNOR.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm at the same place.

LOUIS J. APGAR.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of ABEL & CARPENTER is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES B. CARPENTER will assume all liabilities and continue the business in his own name at No. 245 Canal st.

EDWIN L. ABEL,
JAMES B. CARPENTER.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

PIRATES AT THE TOMBS.

THEIR VICTIMS TESTIFYING.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE BIXBY—LOWERY, WADDY, AND RYAN COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL—SCENES IN COURT.

The arrest of the noted river pirates John Lowery, Charles Meyers, alias "Waddy," and "Matty" Ryan, by Capt. Williams, Detective Musgrave, and Officer Keneally, of the Fourth Precinct, as fully reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, created great excitement in the City generally. Long before 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the examination of the prisoners, every seat in the Tombs court-room was occupied by citizens, officers, and detectives, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the notorious ruffians. About 1:30 Lowrey, Myers, and Ryan, with Cornelius McGillicuddy, the clothing storekeeper arrested for buying some of the stolen property, were taken to court by Capt. Williams and Detective Musgrave, and a strong force of Police. They were followed through the streets by a large mob of persons, and on arriving at the Tombs were locked in the strong room attached to the court. The sailors who were robbed, Capt. J. T. Booye, of the schooner Julia A. Chamberlain; S. D. Robinson, his mate; Capt. Darby, of the schooner Alathea; John Brandon, of the schooner Samuel Wood, and Alfred Wilson, the steward; Capt. Benjamin Wood, of the schooner Highlander, and Capt. Charles M. Alley, of the schooner Ceres, were given seats in the portion of the court set apart for witnesses. Two other witnesses, Thomas Smith and George Barrett, were locked up in a room separate from that in which the prisoners were confined. Justice Bixby, on hearing the statements of Capt. Williams and Detective Musgrave, decided to take the affidavits of the witnesses himself. The taking of the depositions occupied three hours.

Capt. Japhet T. Booye, of the Chamberlain, on being called, stated that he resided at Summit Point, N. J. He described how his vessel was boarded about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning by six pirates. He was lying asleep in the cabin when he heard a man's voice on deck call out, "Captain, Harbor Police." Immediately after the door of the cabin was broken open and the pirates entered. The face of each was covered with a handkerchief. One of them aimed and snapped a pistol at him while the rest took away his pocket-book, containing $10 50, a coat worth $20, two pair of pantaloons worth $15, a revolver valued at $10, a gun worth $10, and shirts worth $20. The pirates, after threatening to murder him and every one on board the schooner, jumped into a row-boat they had alongside and were rowed away in the direction of the schooner Samuel Wood, which was at anchor about five hundred yards away.

George Barrett, a young Water street thief, testified that on Saturday morning about 8:30 o'clock he was in the liquor saloon of Thomas Norton, at Dover and Water streets, when "Waddy" came in having a coat on his arm; "Waddy" said he wanted to go to Philadelphia, but had no money; he treated the witness and asked him if he would sell the coat; the witness asked "Waddy" if the coat was his own and "Waddy" said it was, and told him to ask $8 for the coat, but to take anything he could get; "Waddy" then laid down on a table and went to sleep; the witness took the coat to McGillicuddy's clothing store in Baxter street, the owner of which asked him if he was sure it was not stolen; he answered that the man who owned it had given it to him to sell; Mr. McGillicuddy then gave him $5 for the coat, which he brought to "Waddy," who said it was not enough, as the coat was worth $20, and endeavored to exasperate the witness into a fight, which he avoided.

Capt. Booye identified the coat given by "Waddy" to Barrett, and by him sold to McGillicuddy, as one stolen from his vessel, and also positively identified Lowrey and "Waddy" as two of the pirates.

McGillicuddy was then brought out from the strong room, and he identified the coat and also identified Barrett as the man who sold it to him. On motion of Counselors Price and Coman, who appeared for McGillicuddy, he was accepted as a witness for the prosecution, and was required by Justice Bixby to furnish $1,000 bail to appear when called on.

Samuel D. Robinson, the mate of the Chamberlain, positively identified Lowrey as one of the pirates. This evidence completed the case as far as the robbery of the Chamberlain was concerned.

Mr. Alfred Wilson, steward of the Samuel Wood, was then called. He testified that on Saturday morning, subsequent to the robbery of the Chamberlain, his schooner was boarded by the pirates, and Lowrey, "Waddy," and three others entered the cabin in which he was asleep; "Waddy" took up the witness' vest, and when he asked him what he wanted, "Waddy" put a pistol to his head and said, "Lie still or I'll blow your brains out;" they then stole his vest, coat, and studs; his coat was subsequently found on the deck of the schooner Alathea.

Mr. John Broander, mate of the Samuel Wood, testified that while he was lying asleep in his state-room the pirates broke in and covering him with revolvers demanded his money; they took his vest and $8; they then said they would kill him if he did not give up all his money; he begged them not to murder him, as he had no money, and one of the pirates then ordered him to turn his face to the side of the berth, and he did so; in a few minutes another of the pirates, whom he recognized as "Matty" Ryan, came in, and, lighting a match, ordered the witness to get up; Ryan then searched the witness' berth for money, and on finding none left the vessel with the other pirates. This evidence completed the case as far as the robbery of the Samuel Wood was concerned.

Capt. Allan Darby, of the schooner Alathea, testified that on Saturday morning, subsequent to the robbery of the Samuel Wood, the pirates, six in number, broke into his cabin and stole $49, a silver watch, a pistol, an overcoat, a cloth coat, pantaloons, and vest, and also a pair of pantaloons owned by his mate, Joseph F. Allen; one of the pirates struck him with a revolver in the face; he positively identified Lowry as the party who struck him, and also identified "Waddy"; he identified the overcoat shown by Detective Musgrave as the one stolen from him, and also identified the vest stolen from Steward Wilson, of the Samuel Wood, as the one found on the deck of the Alathea after the pirates left.

Thomas Smith, of No. 14 Dover street, testified that on Saturday "Waddy" gave him a pair of pantaloons. Joseph F. Allen, mate of the Alathea, identified the pantaloons given by "Waddy" to Smith as the ones stolen from him.

Detective Musgrave testified that on arresting Lowrey he found him wearing the overcoat identified by Capt. Darby as his. This completed the evidence in reference to the robbery of the Alathea.

Capt. Benjamin Wood, of the schooner Highlander, testified that after robbing the Alathea the pirates boarded his vessel. He positively identified Lowrey and "Waddy." Lowrey struck him with a revolver, and taking his revolver from him, asked him if it was loaded. He answered that it was not, when Lowrey said: "To make sure, I'll try it on you," and placing the muzzle of the weapon to the heart of the witness, snapped the trigger four times. He identified the pistol produced by Detective Musgrave as that used by Lowrey. Detective Musgrave testified that on arresting Lowrey he found in his possession the revolver identified by Capt. Wood. This evidence completed the case as to the robbery of the Highlander.

Capt. Charles M. Alley, of the schooner Ceres, was next called, but as his recognition of "Matty" Ryan was only partial, Justice Bixby did not take his testimony.

The prisoners were then ordered to be brought forward, and the audience in the court-room stood on the seats in order to see them as they advanced to the bar. "Waddy" was the first examined, and in reply to the questions of Justice Bixby he said that his name was Charles Meyers, thirty years old, residing at No. 48 Cherry street, and a boiler-maker by trade. When asked what he had to say in reference to the charge, he said that the clothes had been given to him to sell, and that he did not think they were stolen. He thought he could produce the man who gave him the clothes, but did not know. He could not recollect giving the coat to Barrett. He was then confronted with the witness Barrett, and said, "Young fellow, did I give you a coat to sell?" Barrett answered, "You did." Turning to Judge Bixby "Waddy" said, "Then I must have been drunk."

Lowrey said he was thirty-nine years old, born in New-York, a machinist, residing at No. 18 Cherry street, and, beyond the mere declaration that he was not guilty, refused to make any statement.

Ryan said that he was twenty-two years old, a native of New-York, a laborer, living at No. 51 Cherry street. He said that on Friday night he went to bed with a friend in the Seventh Ward at 11 o'clock, and did not get up until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. He also said that he was talking to Detective Musgrave half an hour before his arrest, and that on hearing Musgrave was looking for him, he went to the detective and gave himself up. This statement of Ryan's was false. When Detective Musgrave conversed with Ryan he had not received any information which would justify his arrest. A few minutes after Capt. Williams received information that Ryan had been seen consulting with a harbor policeman named Quigley, and this fact, together with the knowledge that Ryan was a constant companion of Lowrey and "Waddy," led Capt. Williams to order Musgrave to arrest Ryan.

Justice Bixby then announced that he would commit Ryan, Lowrey, and "Waddy" for trial without bail. The prisoners were then taken into the Tombs. The witnesses Barrett and Smith were sent to the House of Detention. Previous to the prisoners being arraigned at the Tombs Capt. Williams, with Detective Musgrove and Officers Jackson and Keneally, took them to Police Headquarters and arraigned them before Superintendent Walling and Commissioners Erhardt and Voorhis. "Waddy" declared he was innocent, but Ryan and Lowrey said nothing. It was learned that Lowrey was the only one whose picture adorned the Rogues' Gallery, and by order of the Superintendent "Waddy" and Ryan were photographed. Capt. Williams was personally complimented by the Superintendent and Commissioners for his working up of the case.

The matter will be brought before the Grand Jury on Monday next, and there is every probability that Lowrey, Ryan, and "Waddy" will be on their way to State Prison within a month.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

THE JAMES T. SANFORD COLLECTION SOLD AT AUCTION—LIST OF THE PICTURES SOLD.

The James T. Sanford collection of oil-paintings by American and foreign artists was sold yesterday afternoon at Miner's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. In many respects the sale was one of the most interesting that has lately occurred, every painting in the catalogue being the work of an artist of high reputation and merit. The collection comprised eighty-four examples, and were sold as follows: "The Challenge" and "The Sentinel," companions, Le Favre, Paris, $30; "Landscape Scene on the Connecticut," W. M. Oddie, New-York, $37 50; "A Stiff Breeze," marine, Hulk, Amsterdam, $37 50; "Trout," Hassel, London, $50; "Interior of Artist's Studio," Sprinck, St. Petersburg, $75; "Winter in Holland," Kruseman, Amsterdam, $100; "Interior, the Morning Toilet," Seignac, Bordeaux, $90; "Dock Scene at Antwerp," Meyerheim, Brussels, $205; "Night Market at Amsterdam," candle-light effect, Van Schindel, Brussels, $450, to Mr. Burchard; "English Landscape and Figures," evening, Gilbert, London, $205, to Mr. Wood; "View of Lake George," Casilear, New-York, $130; "Barn-yard—Sow and Pigs," Herring, London, $220; "A Frosty Morning," Edouard Frere, $975, to Mr. Millback; "View in the Berkshire Hills—Landscape and Cattle," Shattuck, New-York, $305, to Mr. Brett; "Interior of Stable," Verboeckhoven, Brussels, $1,200; "The Toast," Escosura, Paris, $580; "Dance of the Haymaker," Mount, New-York, $460; "Landscape and River View, with Cattle, in Holland," Troyon, Paris, $8,500, to John Wolfe; "After the Masquerade," Cerier, Paris, $95; "Exterior—The Rival Landlords," Hiddemann, Dusseldorf, $1,250, to Mr. C. S. Smith; "English Landscape," Boddington, London, $300; "Commencing Early," Rhomberg, Munich, $425; "Welsh Water Mill," with figures, by George Morland, De Loutherbourg, $350, to Mr. P. Moller; "Wreck on the Coast of Sicily," A. Achenbach, Dusseldorf, $2,500, to Mr. J. Wolfe; "The Thunder-storm," Van Grootvelt, Brussels, $410; "The Confidant," Baron Wappers, Antwerp and Paris, $3,200, to Mr. J. Wolfe; "The Love Test," companion, De Keyser, Antwerp, $2,700, to C. E. Flemming; "Grandma's Birth-day," De Heuvel, Brussels, $500, to Mr. Lake; "Pharoah's Horses," Herring, London, $66, to Mr. Lanthier; "The Auction Sale," interior of an artist's studio, with figures, $3,000, to Mr. C. E. Flemming; "Be Quiet, Carl, You'll Wake the Baby," R. Epps, Munich, $900, to Mr. Lake; "Miniature of Gen. Washington," painted by Trumbull, and formerly in possession of the late Gov. Barbour, of Virginia, passed, no one having bid $1,500, the starting bid asked; "The Strolling Players," thirteen figures, Zamacois, Paris, $1,750, to Mr. J. T. Martin; "The Boon Companions," Akkersdyke, Rotterdam, $200, to Jourdan L. Mott; "The Roadside Inn" and companion, H. & C. Shayer, London, $135; "Mother's Joy and Mother's Sorrow," C. E. Flemming, Raupp, Munich, $450, to C. E. Flemming; "Etruscan Vase Merchant," Hamon, Paris, $1,600, to J. Wolfe; "Interior and Figures—Historical," F. X. Winterhalter, Paris, (not guaranteed,) $250, to Mr. Jourdan L. Mott; "Storm in the Catskills," Cole, New-York, passed; "Landscape and River Scene—Moonlight," Doughty, New-York, $100; "Fruit," (water color,) Hunt, London, $255, to Mr. J. Wolfe; "Meditation," (water color,) Elizabeth Murray, New-York, $125, to Mr. Ward; "On the Seine," Daubigny, Paris, $100; "At the Mill," "The Reprimand," companions, Lassalle, Paris, $240; "Return from Pasture," Rochenoire, Paris, $175; "Spanish Lady," Morle, Paris, $1,450, to Mr. J. W. Martin; "The Duet," Pascutti, Paris, $290, to the same; "Landscape," Richet, Paris, $180; "The Reverie," Stevens, Paris, $1,900, to J. A. Montant; "The Dejeuner," De Garay, Paris, $200, to Mr. Barker; "Italian Landscape," Achenbach, Dusseldorf, $285; "Caught Napping," Caroselli, Rome, $275; "Summer," Baker, New-York, $155; "Fruit," Preyer, Dusseldorf, $710, to P. Volhenbegh; "La Marquise," Pietrasanta, Rome, $610, to J. Woods; "Dutch Fishing-boats on the Coast," Herzog, Dusseldorf, $250, to J. Woods; "Ophelia," Bertrand, Paris, $1,450, to A. Noel, Jr.; "Harvest Time," "On the Seine," Lambinet, Paris, $250 each; "The Surprise," Beyschlage, Munich, $700, to J. A. Montant; "Fishermen, Coast of Normandy," $425, to Mr. Ward; "The Promenade," Salentin, Dusseldorf, $355, to Mr. Mount; "A Quiet Tête-à-Tête," Burgess, $400, to Mr. Beach, "The New Bracelet," Toeschi, Rome, J. Debrog, $290; "The Coming Storm," Reinberg, Munich, $275, to Mr. Munich; "Rustic Happiness," Gerard, Brussels, $675, to Mr. Walker; "Woodlands," Vernon, Paris, $115; "A Summer Day in the Woods," Sanier, Paris, $235; "The Pleasant Story," Indoni, Rome, $425, to Mr. Hamilton; "Busy and Contented," Rampf, Munich, $625, to A. Noel, Jr.; "Bedouins on the Desert," Blombled, Paris, $350; "The Twins," Leyerdecker, Paris, $200; "A Cloudy Day; Coast of Brittany," DeGuyerfelt, Paris, $110; "Grandmother's Staff," Rethel, Dusseldorf, $290; "The Vidette," Walker, Paris, $210; "In the Garden," Simon, Brussels, $525, to Mr. Hall; "View in Holland," Metzelass, Paris, $90; "Expectation," Castan, Paris, $115; "Butterflies," Maris, Paris, $125; "Landscape," Langerock, Paris, $80; "Sunday Evening in a French Lugger off Normandy, C. G. Rosenberg, $70.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TREASURER AT NEW-YORK—REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

The following is the monthly statement of receipts and disbursements by the Assistant United States Treasurer in this City:

Jan. 31, 1876, by balance		$86,521,521 74
Receipts during the month:		
On account of—		
Customs	$9,610,463 62	
Gold notes	1,381,200 00	
Internal revenue	136,455 62	
Certif's of deposit, act June 8, 1872	2,920,000 00	
Post Office Dept	1,286,793 26	
Transfers	5,450,698 49	
Patent fees	662 65	
Miscellaneous	4,229,984 04	
Disbursing acc'ts	32,888,078 51	
Assay Office	642,623 38	
Interest acc'ts, viz.:		
In coin	4,196,820 91	
In currency	208 05—	62,743,988 53
Total		$149,265,510 27
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$33,409,160 36	
Post Office drafts	1,016,839 31	
Disbursing accounts	26,637,387 27	
Assay Office	811,285 22	
Interest acc'ts, viz.:		
In coin	4,393,901 77	
In currency	15,948 05—	$66,284,521 98
Balance		$82,980,988 29
Balance to credit—		
Treasurer United States	$60,954,957 44	
Disbursing acc'ts	20,459,034 42	
Assay Office	1,489,426 68	
Interest acc'ts, viz:		
In coin	63,909 75	
In currency	13,660 00—	$82,980,988 29
Receipts for Customs in the month of February, 1875		$12,031,058 14
Receipts for Customs in the month of February, 1876		9,610,463 62
Decrease in 1876		$2,420,594 52

The report of the United States Assay Office at New-York for February shows deposits of gold amounting to $475,000, and of silver $423,000, making a total of $898,000. The gold bars stamped amounted to $499,780 88; silver bars, $405,236 71, making a total of $905,017 59. The amount of gold transmitted to the United States Mint at Philadelphia for coinage was $247,729 10.

FRIENDS OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

A strong movement is on foot among the dry goods commission merchants of this City in opposition to the proposed repeal of the Bankruptcy act, and the petition against the repeal of the law, published recently in THE TIMES, has since received the signatures of the following dry goods commission houses, representing aggregate sales estimated at $150,000,000 a year: Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, George C. Richardson & Co., Denny, Poor & Co., Faulkner, Page & Co., Harding, Colby & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Lewis Brothers & Co., James L. Little & Co., Low, Harriman & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co., W. L. Strong & Co., Upham, Tucker & Co., Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., and Woodward, Lawrence & Co. Similar petitions are to be circulated among the bankers and other classes of business men in this City. Petitions of the same character have been signed in Boston by most of the leading houses.

STOLEN DIVORCE PAPERS.

On Nov. 11 the room occupied by Walter W. Price, a wealthy brewer, at the Sturtevant House, was entered by thieves, who stole therefrom a traveling-bag containing some articles of clothing and a quantity of valuable divorce papers. Mr. Price reported his loss to the Police, and the stolen bag, rifled of the documents, was found in Jersey City in the possession of William C. Reaves, of Greensborough, Caroline County, Md. On being transferred to the custody of Capt. Kennedy, of this City, Reaves said that he had been approached by Frank Houghtaling, of No. 51 Jane street, formerly Blerk at Jefferson Market Police Court, who induced him to hire the room next to that of Mr. Price, registering the name of William H. Ross and son, of Baltimore, Md. While occupying this room, Reaves alleged, Houghtaling handed him the stolen bag, directing him to take it to Jersey City, where he (Houghtaling) would rejoin him. On these statements Houghtaling was arrested and jointly indicted with Reaves for the larceny of Mr. Price's property, but was subsequently released on bail. On the case being called by Assistant District Attorney Bell in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Reaves pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to eighteen months in the State Prison. Frank Houghtaling was then called up and discharged.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STORY OF A FUGITIVE.

ARREST OF A. R. M'DONALD FOR SUBORNATION OF PERJURY IN ARKANSAS—HIS DEFENSE.

Deputy Sheriff George Hardy, assisted by Detective Cornelius Mahoney and Deputy Sheriff Stratton, arrested Mr. Augustine R. McDonald yesterday, on a requisition of the Governor of Arkansas, on a charge of subornation of perjury. Mr. McDonald is an Englishman, respectably connected, and has been in this country several years. During the war he was extensively engaged in speculating in cotton in the South. He claims to be a British subject, and appeared as such before the Mixed Commission at Newport, R. I., at the close of its session there, and presented a claim for $93,000 worth of cotton, which he alleged was destroyed by the Federal troops in the States of Arkansas and Louisiana in 1863. Over one hundred witnesses testified in substantiation of his claim, which was allowed and paid in September, 1864. Mr. McDonald passed through the Insolvent Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, and his Assignee applied to the United States Court to compel him to pay over to his creditors in Ohio the money received on his claim against the United States in 1864. This suit has just been decided in McDonald's favor, and the Assignee has appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The complaint upon which McDonald is now arrested charges him with having bribed the witnesses who testified in his behalf before the Commission to swear falsely. The accused has been a resident of Brooklyn for the past two years, and the requisition has been in the hands of Sheriff Daggett since Jan 1, during which time he and his deputies have been diligently looking for the man. Deputy Sheriffs Hardy and Stratton and Detective Mahoney traced him to a house on Henry street, near First place, Brooklyn, and it was there they arrested him yesterday morning. The officers pretending to desire to look at the premises, upon the door-post of which was a placard "To Let," they found McDonald behind the door in one of the rooms on an upper floor, and he was taken into custody and lodged in Raymond Street Jail.

Mr. McDonald claims that the charge has been gotten up against him for blackmailing purposes, and that when he heard of it last Summer he instructed his counsel, ex-Judge Ray, of Washington, to confront it. The counsel thought there was nothing in the rumor, but that it had been started to influence certain civil suits then pending. He says that two years ago a requisition was obtained to take him to Arkansas on a charge of perjury, but the parties moving in the matter found that he had never taken an oath in that State, and the case was abandoned. In a suit begun against McDonald by Hovey & Dole, who, McDonald says, were the instigators of the former charge of perjury, it was declared under oath that the object of the requisition was to have McDonald sent to Arkansas on a requisition and assassinated on the way, in order that one of the lawyers might get the administration of his affairs; and he declares that the present attempt is only a continuation of the former one. He says that his steps have been hounded for the past two years by assassins, and that he has been in constant receipt of anonymous notices of impending outrage and murder, and that he has been harassed by all sorts of litigation started against him by a combination of parties. He says that he has paid all his just debts, and fought and defeated all that were unjust, and that his present arrest is the last fling of the latter class of litigants. He says that he is willing to expose the record of his case before the Court of Claims to the gaze of all impartial Americans, and that if the Governor of Arkansas had informed him that he was wanted in that State, he would have gone there at once.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

JOY AND THE CONFESSION OF CHRIST THE SUBJECTS OF MR. MOODY'S SERMONS—ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

About four thousand people assembled at the noon prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. The services were opened with singing, after which the requests to pray were read by A. C. Arnold, and responded to by Rev. Dr. Hutton. Mr. Moody preached a brief sermon on "Joy," selecting several texts from various parts of the Bible. The first sign of conversion, he said, is the love that fills the convert's heart. The next sign is the joy that he feels. Now there is a difference between joy and happiness. Happiness may be only temporary, when a man is surrounded by those associations which foster gladness. But joy is a river flowing from the very throne of God. We can have joy even when in sorrow. If we ever lost our joy in salvation, we should go to God and get it right back. If you ask how you are to keep the joy that the thought of salvation gives I will tell you in just two words—"word," "work." Study God's Word, and work to teach it to others. After singing and prayer, a young convert related his experience, and Rev. Dr. Deems delivered an address. Mr. Sankey then sang a new solo, entitled "Joy and Sorrow," after which the benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed.

The Hippodrome at the evening service of prayer and praise was crowded, no less than six thousand five hundred persons being present. Mr. Moody, at 8 o'clock, stepped to the front of the platform, and called upon the audience to sing the hymn, "I love to tell the story of Jesus and his love." After this there was prayer by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church. Then Mr. Moody called for the singing of "Watching and Waiting," a favorite hymn, and Mr. Sankey made a short, pathetic prayer, asking that the hymn might be blessed to all who heard it. Mr. Moody then made announcements of what would take place in the course of to-day and to-morrow, requesting the special presence of those who objected to the inquiry room. "Where are the nine" was sung by Mr. Sankey, and in the chorus of this the choir joined. Mr. Moody began his discourse in his usual abrupt way. He said he wanted to talk on that occasion of confession; not confession of sin, but confession of Christ. There are people who say they believe in Christ; they trust to Him for their salvation and yet they are not happy, nor do they experience that joy of which Christians tell. The fact is they stopped short of what was expected of them. They had faith but not confession of Christ, nor could they get the blessing until they were bold enough to confess Him in whom they believe. Men must acknowledge their Lord before men. Satan's followers were not afraid or ashamed to own him, but men who accepted Christ in the meeting were without the moral courage to tell their friends when they got home that they had found Christ. Every believer in a false religion comes out boldly and says: "I believe in Mohammed," or in this or in that; but the Christian is the only one who is ashamed of his religion, and yet it is the only true one. Confession of Christ was the one thing needful after faith. Why was it that men were so wanting in moral courage? It was on account of pride. That was the trouble. A young convert attempted to preach in the open air and did not do very well, but he did the best he could. A man shouted at him, "Young fellow, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." Says he, "So I am, but I'm not ashamed of my Lord." That was the right spirit. He was on the right side and was determined to show it. He wanted to acknowledge Christ where everybody could know it. Well might Mr. Sankey sing "Where are the nine?" Where are they, indeed? Men converted to Christ went and joined some church, and that was the last of them. But they never came to confess their salvation and bless God for it. That was what Christ wanted of those who accepted His blood as their redemption. He wanted them to own Him, as Simon Peter owned Him. "Thou art" says he, "the Son of the Living God." And at once the Saviour blessed him. He would like to know if this did not prick the consciences of some converts in the audience. Had they owned Christ down at their business, when the revival had been sneered at and made fun of? Or had they been silent, or in a cowardly way joined in the denials of Christ, and the sneering and the scoffing? Could they expect Christ to own those who denied him? Then Mr. Moody recited the story of the blind man whose eyes Christ opened, describing and commenting in his own peculiar way, with a strange mingling of humor and pathos, and a wonderful knowledge of the Bible. Then he called upon those who believed in Christ or wished to do so to rise and sing "Jesus, lover of my soul." After they had sung one verse, he interrupted the singing to remark that all had risen and he hoped they had risen with clear consciences, for it would be most disgraceful to go out in the street in five minutes and deny their Saviour. After this pithy sentiment the singing was continued, and the hymn brought to a conclusion. Then there was a general movement toward the inquiry room and to the doors.

A NEW LINE OF COASTWISE STEAMERS.

Advices from Aspinwall state that a meeting of steam-ship agents was held there on Feb. 14 at the request of Mr. Trenor W. Park. It is reported that Mr. Park advised them of the formation of a new line of steamers between this port and San Francisco via the Isthmus, and that the first vessel of the new line was to leave hereabout April 1. Mr. William P. Clyde, of the firm of W. P. Clyde & Co., was also present at the meeting, and on behalf of the company stated that for some time only two trips per month would be made, but it was the intention of the company to build five new propellers of 3 000 tons each, and when these were ready weekly trips would be made. He thought that the new vessels would be built within twelve months, and in addition to these it was the intention of the company to run a line of steamers to Central American ports.

A CHANGE IN "THE EXPRESS."

A certificate of incorporation of the New-York *Express* Company was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The company is to print newspapers, books, &c., in this City. The incorporators, who are also Trustees for the first year, are Erastus Brooks, James Wilton Brooks, Augustus Schell, Frederick Smyth, and Samuel Marsh. The company is to run for fifty years. Its capital stock is stated to be $25,000, in 250 shares of $100 each. The incorporation is to date from Jan. 26, 1876, the date of the instrument.

PROPOSED NEW PUBLIC BUILDING.

A PROJECT FOR ERECTING A BUILDING IN BROOKLYN FOR PUBLIC OFFICES.

A committee was appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council, on Monday afternoon, to take immediate steps toward securing on the part of the city full possession of a plot of ground on Adams street, between Myrtle avenue and Johnson street, upon which to erect a building for the accommodation of the public offices of the city and county not otherwise provided for. The plot of ground referred to is in the rear of the Post Office, and a portion of it, 125 by 127 feet, became the property of Kings County at the time of the failure of the Central Bank. Aldermen French, Fisher, Jamison, Acker, and Strong had a consultation with Mayor Schroeder yesterday upon the subject, at which it was stated that a building could be erected upon the property now owned by the county for $50,000, which would accommodate the Departments of Health, Parks, Police, and the City Treasury. The city now pays an annual rental of $15,000 for the accommodation of these departments, which is one-third as much as the proposed building would cost. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that the erection of such a building as the one proposed was desirable, and the discussion was as to the wisdom of obtaining more land upon which to build. It was suggested by Mayor Schroeder that the city owned the ground upon which several of the armories had been built, and that perhaps an exchange could be made, whereby the city would get possession of the property on Adams street without much difficulty. It was finally decided that the committee should confer with the Board of Supervisors at their meeting to-day, and endeavor to secure their co-operation in some plan which would bring about the result aimed at, so that by May 1, 1877, all the departments of the City and County Governments, not already similarly provided for, could be accommodated in a building of their own.

RETRENCHMENT IN BROOKLYN.

PROTEST AGAINST THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES BY THE OFFICEHOLDERS.

The public officers of Kings County, who are supposed to be pecuniarily interested in the proposed reduction of salaries, are considerably exercised over the action taken by the Board of Supervisors recently, and a majority of them have united in a protest against that action, in which they make some strong points for the consideration of all concerned. They claim that the action of the board was indiscriminate and unsatisfactory, and that the individual interests of those concerned should have been consulted. They admit a widespread need of retrenchment and reform, but do not think the whole burden should fall upon those officers only who are drawing the lowest salaries, and are the least able to bear it. The essential expenses of a family, they say, are nearly the same with the rich and the poor. "A ton of coal, a pound of butter, a pair of children's shoes costs the clerk exactly the same as the head of his department, who is receiving $10,000 a year. When you cut down the clerk you draw blood; when you cut down the head of a department you only trifle with his superfluity." In illustration of the ill-advised action of the board, these gentlemen instance one of the stenographers, a man "beyond middle age, is at the head of his profession, whose members make as high as $10,000 and $12,000 a year; he has been getting $3,000 for some years, out of which he has to pay an assistant, and this committee now propose to put him down to $2,000 a year, below a common clerk, whose position can be filled without an hour's preparation, while the art of stenography is mastered only upon years of unrequited apprenticeship."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Myer L. Christeller made a similar assignment to Simon S. Witmark. The liabilities are about $6,000, and the assets a little over $1,000.

Charles McIntyre assigned his property to Robert Morrison yesterday. Liabilities, $1,997 44; assets, $737 50. A bond in $1,000 was ordered from the Assignee.

The failure was reported yesterday of Avery & Riggins, manufacturers of steam-heaters and ventilators at No. 431 East Tenth street and No. 3 Broad street.

The total liabilities of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J., are fixed at $267,000. In addition to this, there is a mortgage of $70,000 on the mill property.

Arnold, Constable & Co., William T. Blodgett, Wagner, Schneider & Co., J. R. Howell & Co., James V. Schenck, and twenty-two other creditors have thrown the firm of Irving & Son, furniture manufacturers, of No. 206 East Twenty-seventh street, into bankruptcy. The firm made an assignment last month to John Pullman, and offered to compromise at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The liabilities amount to $34,000; nominal assets, $24,000; actual assets, $13,000. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to over $8,000.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Lawrence, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, in this City, for the appointment of a Receiver of the Household Publishing Company. The liabilities of the company amount to between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars. The assets, independently of a large amount of exchange advertising, amount to a little over five thousand dollars, without including the value of the copyright of *Wood's Household Magazine* and of the *Illustrated Household Magazine*. These two latter, with the plates and the large list of former and present subscibers, numbering between two hundred thousand and three hundred thousand names, and with the advertising contracts, &c., are variously estimated as being worth from ten thousand dollars to twenty thousand dollars. The present embarrassment of the company is due to various causes, and is traceable, in the first instance, to the misconduct of a former official of the company a year ago, whose conduct at that time was the cause of a very considerable loss to the company. More recently, however, the company has sustained losses from their inability to collect amounts due them from advertisers, and by numerous promissory notes taken by them in payment for advertising having been allowed by their makers to go to protest.

REID ON LOTTERY TICKET DEALERS.

Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, had his attention drawn yesterday morning to an advertisement of Allen & Co., No. 79 Nassau street, in which that firm offered for sale tickets on the Wyoming Lottery. He had several times tried to detect the same firm in the actual sale of tickets, and had always failed, so that, while he had been able to arrest and procure the conviction of other dealers, he had not succeeded in making a case against them. After consideration he called up Officers Kearns and Dakin, and instructing them to disguise themselves as countrymen, and carry valises and umbrellas, he sent them to buy lottery-tickets of Allen & Co. So good were the disguises that the dealers were deceived, and each officer bought a ticket, paying therefor $1. On the completion of the transaction they arrested both the members of the firm, and secured the books, papers, &c., in the office, which of themselves clearly showed the nature of the business transacted there. At the station-house the men gave their names as Charles Williams and Henry Edwards. The "Allen" of the concern was Williams, and Edwards was the capitalist. They talked freely with Capt. Petty in regard to their affairs, saying that they conducted business squarely, and were in the receipt of some thirty letters daily. The papers seized consisted of 394 tickets of the Wyoming Lottery, J. M. Potter Manager, without date; 371 similar tickets for the drawing of March 10, four similar tickets for the drawing of March 31, seven certificates of the Boston and North American Mining Company, seventy-two Industrial Exhibition bonds, ninety-four quarter premium Industrial Exhibition bonds, and a quantity of correspondence. Capt. Petty will himself accompany the prisoners to the Tombs Police Court this morning, and try to have them held for trial. He considers this one of the most important raids ever made in his precinct.

HAND-BALL.

A large crowd gathered at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, yesterday afternoon, to witness the match between Barney McQuade, ex-champion of the world, and James Casey, brother of the present champion. The match was best three in five. Following is the score in full:

FIRST GAME.

									Total.
Casey	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0—6
McQuade	1	3	3	1	2	0	1	3	7—21

SECOND GAME.

Casey	4	1	0	1	3	0	1	3	3	3	1	1—21
McQuade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4—9

THIRD GAME.

Casey	1	3	1	3	2	0	1	1	1—13
McQuade	0	1	6	1	2	1	7	0	3—21

FOURTH GAME.

Casey	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	0—14
McQuade	3	3	2	0	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	1	1—21

ERIE'S NEW SCHEME.

Instead of raising a sum of money among the bondholders to pay off a portion of the indebtedness on the Erie Road and to put it in working order, it is now proposed to fund four coupons of the first ten millions consolidated gold bonds, six coupons of the five millions gold convertible bonds, and eight coupons of the second ten millions consolidated gold bonds. It is not known whether Messrs. Henning and Miller, the representatives of the English bondholders, entertain this proposition favorably, but it is said that the scheme if carried out will relieve the road of its pressing embarrassments and enable it to carry out needed improvements.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Frederick Vors will lecture at Chickering Hall to-morrow night on "Bronzes and Enamels."

Mayor Wickham was sick yesterday and the executive chair was occupied by the President of the Board of Aldermen.

Seventeen station-house lodgers at the Fourteenth Precinct were committed as vagrants yesterday by Justice Bixby.

Stephen J. Thorpe was committed by Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a watch and chain valued at $43 from Annie Edgar.

Dora Wanner, aged forty-four years, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 275 Second street, from asphyxia, a piece of meat having lodged in her throat while eating.

Col. Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the Treasury in this City, will be replaced to-day by Mr. Moses H. Hale, who was in temporary charge of the office a few weeks ago.

William F. Dale, of No. 311 East Ninth street, was held for trial at Essex Market yesterday for improperly assaulting Ellen Rooney, of No. 426 East Eleventh street, and for carrying a pair of brass knucklers.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to issue $25,000 worth of additional Croton water bonds, and also bonds to the amount of $25,000 to pay claims and judgments against the City.

A meeting was held at the wigwam in West Forty-ninth street, last Monday evening, to organize the West Side Club and Institute. Fifty-eight names were enrolled, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

John Scanlon, a laborer employed on the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, accidentally fell on Monday while waiting for a train at Moore's Mills, and sustained a concussion of the brain, from which he died in a few minutes.

Charles Doyle, who claims to be a Captain in the English Navy, was arrested yesterday by Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, for swindling the City Hotel out of a board bill amounting to $162. He was committed by Justice Kilbreth.

The store of Evan P. Thomas, No. 310 Canal street, was entered by burglars on Monday night, the thieves effecting an entrance by lifting the wire gates from their hinges and pushing in the front door, which was insecurely fastened. They carried off five boxes of ribbons valued at $150.

Judge Van Vorst delivered a lecture last evening at the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh street. His topic was "How to Succeed." Judge Larremore, of the Supreme Court, has kindly consented to address the boys of the same lodging-house in a few days.

The first meeting of creditors in the matter of the bankruptcy of Duncan, Sherman & Co. will be held at the office of Register Ketchum, at No. 129 Fulton street, at noon on Thursday, April 20, for the purpose of choosing an Assignee to take charge of the estate for the benefit of the creditors.

The funeral of Commodore Garrett R. Barry, Pay Director of the United States Navy, took place yesterday at St. Francis Xavier's Church. The services were conducted by Father Gleason, and were attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday, Mr. Forest in the chair. Bills amounting to $5,116 47 were passed. The fireman and cook at Ward's Island were discharged and others appointed in their stead. Devlin & Miller's bill for legal services was referred to Messrs. Lynch and Quintard to report upon.

The steam-ship Faraday found the fracture in the direct cable on Monday, picked up and buoyed both ends of the cable close together, and is now waiting for favorable weather to make the final splice. She reports two Allan steam-ships having passed her yesterday morning, bound east and west, and two other unknown steamers bound west.

The steam-ship Hermann, which left Bremen on Feb. 12 and Southampton on Feb. 15, and the Republic, from Liverpool on Feb. 17 and Queenstown on Feb. 18, reached this port yesterday, the latest mail news thus received being fresher by five days. The management of the White Star Line is once more entitled to our thanks for liberal additions to our foreign files.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the New-Jersey Supreme Court granting a writ of certiorari in the case of Minnie Brandt, who was convicted in the Hudson Court of Special Sessions of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison. The application for the writ was based on the ground that the court of Special Sessions, as now constituted, is unconstitutional.

The foreign steam-ship mail of yesterday consisted of 30,117 letters, and 48 bags of papers. The Idaho, for Europe via Queenstown, took out 29,500 letters and 43 bags of papers; the City of Mexico, for Cuba and Mexico, 8,147 letters, and 3 bags of papers; the Cleopatra, for Nassau, N. P., 468 letters, and 2 bags of papers; and the P. Caland, for the Netherlands, direct, 2 letters.

The funeral services of the late Stephen S. Chatterton were held yesterday at No. 10 East Twenty-eighth street, and were largely attended. Rev. Dr. Weston read the Episcopal burial service, Rev. Mr. Cook sang a hymn, and Rev. Mr. Brown made a short prayer. The remains were covered with flowers. They were conveyed to the Trinity Cemetery, at Carmansville, where the rites of the Odd-fellows were performed.

An adjourned meeting of a committee of Irish citizens who are seeking to obtain an investigation on the part of the United States Government into the case of Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, an American citizen, now imprisoned in England for his connection with the Fenian movement, was held last evening at O'Donovan Rossa's hotel. Correspondence has been had with President Grant and a number of Senators and Representatives, and it was thought that an investigation will be ordered. A Committee of Arrangements reported that the hall of Cooper Institute had been engaged for the evening of March 17, when a mass-meeting will be held in support of the movement.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Dykeman said yesterday that he thought he would render his decision on the demurrer in the case Moulton vs. Beecher in about a week.

The Hudson avenue butchers were before the Board of Health again yesterday with additional reasons why their butcher shops should not be removed. The board has not yet arrived at a decision in the matter.

Frederick Massey, President of the Fire Department, complains that Aldermanic "red-tape" interferes with the obtaining of necessary supplies in his department. The proper committee will investigate the matter.

In the Supreme Court yesterday a motion was made to admit Owen Tully, convicted of mayhem, to bail pending the decision on the writ of error recently argued in his behalf. The decision on the latter motion was not rendered.

The firm of A. R. & E. A. Davenport has compromised with its creditors by agreeing to pay ten per cent. of their indebtedness. The creditors of Samuel Downing, a bankrupt dry-goods dealer, are considering his offer to compromise by the payment of thirty per cent.

Among the county officials whose salaries the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors recently recommended to be reduced was that of Dr. Shephard, County Physician. The committee have concluded to recommend the board at its meeting to-day to pay Dr. Shephard his original salary, as he makes all the post-mortem examinations.

William C. Kingsley and Abner C. Keeney, through their attorneys, Messrs. Tracy and Catlin, served yesterday upon Corporation Counsel DeWitt a demurrer in the suit of the City against the sureties of ex-City Treasurer Sprague. The ground of the demurrer is that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against Kingsley and Keeney, who are two of Sprague's bondsmen.

LONG ISLAND.

A new grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Bayside has been organized, with T. Whitney Powell as Master.

Supervisor Burroughs has paid to the Overseers of the Poor of Newtown $2,161 13, received for liquor licenses up to Jan. 10.

The Town Board of the town of Jamaica at their last meeting passed resolutions requesting their representative in the Assembly and Senator Prince to use their best efforts to prevent the passage of the bill for the formation of the new County of Nassau introduced by Assemblyman Cock, and appointed a committee of four citizens of the town to attend at Albany before the Assembly and Senate committees and represent the views and wishes of the town in regard to the bill. At a meeting of the Town Auditors of the town of Flushing similar resolutions were passed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles M. Burke, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Newark Court-house on Monday, has been recaptured.

Charles K. Landis, who shot and killed Uri Carruth, of Vineland, has been removed from the office of postmaster of that town, and Charles H. Leifter has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

David Gorman, an employe on a gravel train, fell between the cars at the North Penn Junction Monday, and the whole train passed over him, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and four children.

Robert Cusick, Charles Firth, and Joseph Sands were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead, in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of manufacturing and circulating spurious five-cent nickels. They were each placed under $2,500 bonds to appear for trial.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD THE—WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a communication was received from the Board of Police requesting the vacation, on or before March 15, of the rooms on the first and second floors of the Central Police Department, now occupied by the Board of Health. Profs. Chandler and Janeway were appointed as a special committee to confer with the members of the Police Board with the view of arranging the matter in dispute.

The report from the Riverside Hospital shows that during the week ending Feb. 26, fifty-seven patients were admitted, seven died, and twenty-nine were discharged, leaving ninety-five still in the hospital.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Feb. 19—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 40; measles, 86; diphtheria, 114; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; small-pox, 36.

Week ending Feb. 26—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 54; measles, 64; diphtheria, 135; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; small-pox, 54.

The following mortality report was presented:

There were 599 deaths reported during the week ending Saturday, 26th inst., being thirty-two more than were reported the previous week, and six less than during the corresponding week in 1875. The actual number of deaths which occurred during the week ending Feb. 19, was 584, or 23 less than occurred during the corresponding period of 1875, showing an annual death-rate of 28.76 per 1,000, estimating the population at 1,055,898. There was an increase of 5 deaths reported during the week of small-pox, 25 of diphtheria, 2 of membranous croup, 1 of typhoid fever, 2 of puerperal diseases, 1 of phthisis pulmonalis, 13 of bronchitis and pneumonia, 7 of Bright's disease and nephritis; of 43 deaths of children under 5 years of age, and 17 deaths in institutions; and 7 deaths less of whooping cough, 5 of cancer, 2 of disease of the heart, 2 of marasmus, 8 of diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 23 of persons seventy years of age and over. The most marked increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria has been in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, which furnished the highest mortality—8 each—and the Seventeenth 7, while the First, Second, Third, and Fifteenth Wards were entirely exempt from any fatal cases during the past two weeks. The annual rate of mortality, according to the most recent weekly returns, in every 1,000 persons living of the estimated or enumerated population of Philadelphia was 26; Chicago, 16.04; Boston, 29.68; Baltimore, 26.45; Richmond, 20.37; St. Louis, 17.06; Cincinnati, 34.39; Nashville, 14.07.

THE FEES OF DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Phillip Rein, a bankrupt. He says:

"In this case the Marshal, under an order of the court made to that end, presented to and filed with the Clerk for taxation, a statement of his fees under General Order No. 30, containing twenty-eight items, amounting in the aggregate to $441 35. It was accompanied by an affidavit of a Deputy Marshal as to certain particular items, and to the effect that all the services charged for in the bill were actually performed as therein stated, and that all the expenses charged in it were actually and necessarily incurred and paid by the Marshal, and are just and reasonable. The Assignee in bankruptcy had notice, and thereupon consented in writing that the bill be taxed at $391 50, and the Clerk taxed it at that amount. The Assignee drew a check for the amount to the order of the Marshal, which check the Register in charge declined to countersign. The Register, in compliance with an order of this court, has certified his reasons for so doing and his reasons why the Judge should not countersign the check."

After reviewing the reasons given by the Register, quoting the various provisions of law in this matter, and also the various items of the bill, Judge Blatchford concludes as follows:

"I see nothing in all this to raise any suspicion of the good faith of the taxation. How far this taxation may be conclusive hereafter, on the auditing of the Assignee's accounts, it is not necessary now to decide. It is conclusive for the present to entitle the Marshal to have the check countersigned. If the check shall not be countersigned by the Register within four days after the presentation to the Register of a copy of an order to be entered herein, the Judge will countersign it, on proof of such presentation and that the check has not been countersigned. I do not see that the Register has any lien on the moneys in the hands of the Assignee, and which may be paid out to the Marshal on the check in question for the services of the Register in making the certificates which he has made in this case."

A SAILOR ROBBED OF FOUR YEARS' PAY.

On Feb. 14 James Barrett, a seaman in the service of the United States, wandered through the Chatham street saloons, having, in a bag strapped to his leg, $487, his pay for a four years' cruise. While under the influence of liquor he fell into the company of Charles Schaeffer, who represented himself as the proprietor of the saloon, No. 110 Chatham street, where Barrett was stopping. Schaeffer endeavored to obtain possession of Barrett's money, on pretense of placing it in the safe of his "hotel," and finally stole it. The sailor made a complaint to the Police, and Schaeffer was arrested by Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct. In his possession the detective found $25, he having spent the remainder on wine and high living. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Schaeffer pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in the State Prison.

A CLERICAL SWINDLER.

On Monday afternoon a man wearing a clerical garb called on Mrs. Rose Campbell, at No. 46 West Thirty-third street, and represented that he was a priest connected with the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street. He told Mrs. Campbell that he was selling religious pictures and collecting funds for the purpose of redecorating the church. The lady bought some pictures from the man, paying a large price for the same, and subsequently learned that he was a swindler. Superintendent Walling was yesterday informed of the operations of this swindler, and sent out a general alarm to the Police force ordering his arrest.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The report that the Tax Commissioners are preparing a statement of real estate belonging to religious or other institutions in this City exempt from taxation, in response to a resolution of the Legislature, is incorrect. A resolution of this character was introduced into the Assembly, but failed to pass. Tax Commissioner Andrews says that there is no good reason why this City should be singled out to give a report in relation to its exempt property. A legislative resolution calling for information in reference to exempt property should, if passed, apply to the whole State, when it would be found that there are hundreds of millions of property outside of the City of New-York exempt from taxation.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. James S. Pike, of Maine, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Col. William B. Royall, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, and Adolph Sutro, of Nevada, are at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn and Hon. Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and John F. Seymour, of Utica, are at the Brevoort House.

John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Naval Officer Adam E. King, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and Col. William Goddard, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A MYSTERIOUS RINGING EXPLAINED.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Saturday says: "For some time past the occupants of a house on West street have been annoyed by the almost continual ringing of their door bell, but on answering it no one was to be found at the door. Soon they became suspicious that it was done by mischievous boys, and a watch set, but all to no purpose, as the bell still clanged away, and no ringer to be seen. The superstitious attributed it to unearthly causes, and doubtless our spiritualistic friends would have windy articles in our papers, shortly explaining the 'rappings,' had it not been discovered yesterday that the ringing was caused by a rat running along a wire in the cellar. Since his capture the 'manifestations' have ceased.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, for Savannah.—Oliver Perry and wife, A. M. Weidman, wife and child, Mrs. Ellen E. Williams, Mrs. D. H. White, Mrs. J. W. Duncan, Miss H. C. Mitchell, H. O. Semis, H. S. Brown, C. A. Hersey and wife, Miss E. A. Fountain, Miss Ellen Dearborn, John Frost, Miss M. A. Parrott, Miss E. B. Parrott, Mrs. C. W. Goddard and child, Charles Bamburgh, S. H. Knapp, John W. Duncan, H. A. Whipple, C. S. MacArthur and wife, J. C. Ryan, Hon. R. M. Livingston, Miss Blanche, Miss Delia Ferry, James S. Crooke, O. Stearns, Mrs. Maggie Knapp and two children, Mrs. McAllister, Flora Harris.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. J. C. Burbank, Miss L. Burbank, Mrs. E. M. Rallings, V. Mahler, Pinkney S. Tuck, William B. McGrath, Mrs. William B. McGrath, Master McGrath, L. Osborn, Mrs. J. Osborn, Miss Mary Osborn, Miss L. B. Noel, Mrs. Clara Jeffery, John Jeffery, Baron Falkenberg, Mr. Vanmeter, A. A. R. Kolbe, Isaac Walker, W. H. Finch, Alexander McLaren, David Miller, S. H. Janes, James T. Lee, J. M. Bowen, S. Stoodley, Walter Smith, L. Rheims, C. Petignay, G. V. Anson, L. M. Kahn, Capt. Tomkin.

In steam-ship Hermann, from Bremen.—Mrs. Herklotz and children, A. Graef, Mrs. Cora Burchard, Richard Becker, W. Söderberg, Mrs. Ickler, Miss Ickler, E. Bernheimer, O. C. Mohl and wife, Mrs. Francisca Weimann, Ad. Schmidt, M. Cohen, Miss Josephine Reise, Barth Neumayer, Heinr. Wundsam, Heinr. Frankenberg, P. Laymier, Mr. Houpt and family, G. Wilking, P. Meier.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—E. J. Kennedy, S. E. Egdin, M. J. Bodine and wife, Mrs. J. A. Wilkinson, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Sullivan, C. L. Carter, F. Vandry and wife, J. S. Cutter, wife, and child, W. Yopp, and 12 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:34 | Sun sets.....5:52 | Moon sets...12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, Feb. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Jones, London, Eng., Henderson Bros.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn.

Ships Edith Warren, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool, Eng., Warren & Co.; Constantine, Crevey, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Homeward Bound, Merryman, Rotterdam, Carver & Barnes.

Brigs Alphonse, (Br.,) Thomson, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jova, Terry & Co.; Balear, Bahn, Montego Bay, Jam., G. Wessels; Olaf Kirk, (Norw.,) Anderson, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Rebecca Shepherd, Robinson, Trinidad de Cuba, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Victor Puig, Pinkham, Baracoa, Cuba, E. Puig; Ann E. Caril, Tyler, Greytown, Nicaragua, Smith & Co.; Priscilla Scribner, Furnam, Matanzas, Cuba, A. Dayton & Co.; Francis E. Baird, Mayhew, Cardenas, Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather and light E. and northerly winds until in lat. 48, lon. 30; from thence continuous westerly gales and heavy head sea; lat. 44 30, lon. 48, passed a large iceberg, and steamed through about two miles of field ice; 24th, encountered a heavy snowstorm, which lasted fifty hours; further light N. winds.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Feb. 26 with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen Feb. 12, via Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Schr. Mary Theall, Theall, of and 22 ds. from St. John, N. B., with laths, &c., to A. Richardson & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Porter, Liverpool Feb. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 156 passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston.

Bark Star Queen, (of Salcombe,) Skelton, Patras 72 ds., with currants to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 16; Feb. 27, lat. 37 30, lon. 73, had a gale from E. N. E. lasting 12 hours; shipped heavy seas, and took water below deck through the forecastle hatch.

Bark Cetverti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Caraman, Newcastle-on-Tyne 49 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Opera, Fowler, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. William N. Gesner, Edgbert, Somerset.

Schr. George Gillum, Bacon, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary B. Dyer, Baker, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Conray, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ganges, Pomeroy, Newport.

Schr. Emigrant, McCloskey, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Idaho, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, for Havana, &c.; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Wm. P. Clyde, for Philadelphia; ship Robena, for Cronstadt; barks Valkyrien, for Cork or Falmouth; Soleria, for Point de Galle; H. D. Stover, for Havana; brigs Fannie B. Tucker, for Santander and Cadiz; Victoria, for London; Mary Allerton, for Port de Paix; schrs. Santa Rosa and Theresa A. Keene, for Kingston, Jam.; Victor Puig, for Baracoa; Jennie F. Wiley, for Charleston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 29.—The steamer Ponce, (Span.,) from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, returned to Delaware Breakwater this morning, having been damaged by collision.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Brig Alice, Bruquers, Mobile, for Cienfuegos, which arr. here to-day, is in distress, (of what nature not stated.)

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 29.—Schr. Sultana, of Gloucester, from Lahave Banks, put in here to-day in distress. She encountered a heavy gale on the banks, and her hawser parted, injuring three men, one having his leg broken.

Schr. Evadney, (Br.,) Purdy, from Cienfuegos, for Boston, put into Shelbourne, N. S., to-day, (Feb. 29,) with loss of foresail, and crew frost-bitten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken, Feb. 7, lat. 19 18, lon. 43, schr. M. B. Milleon, Young, (of Savannah,) 33 ds. from Buenos Ayres for Genoa, all well.

Feb. 25, 100 miles N. W. of Tortugas, bark Cordelia, (Br.,) McDiarmid, Pensacola, for Penarth Roads; also spoken same time and place, bark Albion, (Norw.,) Genderson, Pensacola, for Newcastle, standing S. E.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Feb. 27.—Arr. schr. Grace Andrews, Andrews, Providence.

CARDENAS, Feb. 26.—Arr. brig J. Howland, Lakeman, New-York; schrs. Ada F. Whitney, Masters, do.; Charles F. Heyer, Poland, Guadaloupe.

Sld. 26th, brigs Addie Hale, Sheppard, N. of Hatteras; Abbie Ellen, Harding, do.; schrs. A. R. Weeks, Farr, do.; William Marshall, Cain, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 26.—Arr. brig Montrose, (Br.,) Slavin, Montego Bay, Jam.; schr. Ella Driscoll, Kingston, Jam.

Sld. 24th, brig Alpha, (Br.,) Rodenpin, Boston; schr. Speedaway, Coffin, New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Bermuda, (Br.,) Ansgrove, Portland.

Sld. 28th, brig Jane E. Hale, (Br.,) Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Arr. brig Deborah S. Soule, Soule, St. John, N. B. 27th, arr. bark Charlotta, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Pensacola for London; schr. Mabel Lent, (Br.,) Beeler, St. John, N. B.; brig Alice, Bouguers, Mobile, for Cienfuegos.

Sld. 27th, schr. Ellen H. Gott, Armstrong, Charleston, and River Queen, Hibb, Pass Christian.

MATANZAS, Feb. 26.—Arr. brig H. B. Cleaves, Cummings, Boston; schrs. Anna Bell, Griffin, do., Clara Smith, Packard, New-York; Busiris, (Br.,) Martin, St. John, N. B., and Alice Burnham, Baxter, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Sld. R. Murray, Jr., Asha, Rhine, Casma, Neptune, Gerhard, Bolus, Shakespeare, Anna Barker, Lula.

Arr. on the 26th inst., H. D. Brookman, Europe, Capt. Mayo; on the 27th inst.: S. J. Bogart, (off Dungeness,) Chignecto, Emerald; on the 28th inst.: Durham, Wyes, (both in the Channel,) Semaria, Ida, Capt. Catanzaro, Oromocto Stamboul, J. B. Newcomb, Apollo, Athlete, Marietta, San Domenico, Heversham, (the last named at Liverpool,) Charles H. Southard; on the 29th inst.: Bolivar, Nipa, Sheldon, Laura R. Burnham, Fresno, Havelock, Ivos.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 29.—The Cunard steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from Boston Feb. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock last night.

The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Feb 19, arr. at this port at 8 o'clock this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Feb. 29.—The Allan Line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Smith, from Portland, Me., Feb. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 29.—The General Trans-Atlantic Company's Steam-ship Amerique, Capt Pouzols, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. here to-day on the way to Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 29.—The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Nekar, Capt Willigerod, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. here to-day on the way to Bremen.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE

Removed their Sales-rooms

to their Manufactory,

4 Great Jones st.,

NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL FROM THE MANUFACTORY THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF

China, Plated Ware,
Glass, Cutlery,
Gas Fixtures, &c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM BROADWAY PRICES.

THE 1,200 CUPS AND SAUCERS FOR THE

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION,

OF THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD, WERE DECORATED ESPECIALLY IN OUR MANUFACTORY.